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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
—HOLME SPECIAL PROFESSORSHIP OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.—This Professorship and the Office of one of the Physicians in University College Hospital are VACANT, in consequence of the resignation of Prof. E. A. Parkes, M.D., on his being appointed by Her Majesty's Government Professor of Hygiene at the new Army Medical School at Chatham.
Information respecting the Duties and the Annual Stipend may be obtained on application at the Office of the Council.
Candidates are requested to send in their Applications and Testimonials as early as possible, on or before Monday, the 14th of May next.
By order of the Council.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—Gentlemen intending to MATRICULATE in July, 1860, are informed that, by permission of the Council, a CLASSES will be formed at University College, under the direction of WILLIAM WATSON, B.A. Lond., and ERNEST ADAMS, Ph.D., for the purpose of reading the subjects required at that Examination.
The Class will assemble on the 17th of April, and meet daily (Saturdays excepted) from 6 to 8 p.m.
Fee for the Course, 5s.
For further particulars apply to Dr. Adams, at the College.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.
Prof. TENNANT, F.G.S., will give a Course of TWELVE LECTURES on GEOLOGY, having special reference to the Application of the Science to Engineering, Mining, Architecture, and Agriculture.
The LECTURES will COMMENCE on FRIDAY MORNING, April 20, at 9 o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour.
R. W. JENF, D.D., Principal.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL DINNER of the CORPORATION will take place, in Freemasons' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of April, at 7 o'clock.
The LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S in the Chair.
The Stewards will be announced in future Advertisements.
W. C. OATYAN BLEWITT, Secretary.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, with the Pictures presented by Mr. Sheepshanks, the Pictures of the National Gallery, British School by authority of the Directors and Trustees, and the Art-Schools for Male Students, will be OPEN FREE, every Morning and Evening, from the 9th to the 14th of April, inclusive. Hours: daytime, from 10 till 5; Evening, from 7 till 10.
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

SCIENCE TEACHING.—Manufacturers, Publishers, &c., desiring to supply Schools and Classes for Science established under the Science Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education of the 2nd June 1859, with Scientific Apparatus, Instruments, Examples, and Books, bearing on—1. Geometrical, Mechanical, Machine, and Architectural Drawing; 2. Physics (Mechanical and Experimental); 3. Chemistry; 4. Geology and Mineralogy; 5. Natural History (Zoology and Botany, Vegetable and Animal Physiology); 6. Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, and Physical Geography—should apply for the Conditions to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W.
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

SCIENCE INSTRUCTION.—A COURSE of LECTURES addressed principally to Teachers on the best methods of acquiring and communicating knowledge in the following branches of Science, in which Certificates are given under the Science Minute of the 2nd June 1859, by the Science and Art Department, will be delivered at the South Kensington Museum on the following MONDAY EVENINGS:

Lecture I.—Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry, and their Application to Mechanical and Machine Drawing, and Practical Architecture.—Prof. T. Bradley—16th April.
" II.—Mechanical Physics.—Rev. B. M. Cowie, M.A.—23rd April.
" III.—Experimental Physics.—Prof. Tyndall, F.R.S.—30th April.
" IV.—Geology and Mineralogy.—Prof. W. W. Smyth, F.R.S.—7th May.
" V.—Zoology.—Prof. Huxley, F.R.S.—14th May.
" VI.—Botany.—Dr. Lankester, M.D. F.R.S.—21st May.
The Lecture Theatre will hold 450 persons. 300 seats will be reserved exclusively for Schoolmasters, Schoolmistresses, Pupils, Teachers, &c., who upon registering their names will obtain tickets at 6d. each for the whole course. Tickets for the remaining 150 seats will be issued at 6d. each for the Course, or 1s. each Lecture, when there may be room in the Theatre.
Tickets may be obtained at the Museum and Offices, and at Messrs. Chapman & Hall's, 150, Piccadilly.
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUARY DINNER of the ROYAL SHAKESPEAREAN CLUB, in commemoration of the Birthday of the "Bard of Avon," will be held at Shakespeare's Hall, Stratford-upon-Avon, on MONDAY, the 3rd of April, 1860, at 5 o'clock precisely.
Chairman.—The Rev. J. ULIAN C. YOUNG.
JOHN S. LEAVER, Secretary.
Tickets, including Dinner and Dessert, 6s. each, may be had of Mr. Anstey, Bookbinder.
It is particularly requested that application for Tickets may be made on or before Thursday, the 19th instant.

Mr. Walter Montgomery has very kindly offered to give Selections from the Plays of Shakespeare, at the Royal Shakespearean Rooms, at 5 o'clock.
Admission: Members of the Royal Shakespearean Club free to any part of the Rooms; Non-Members—Boxes, 1s. 6d.; any other part of the House, 1s. each.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.
SUBSCRIPTIONS, Donations, and Legacies are greatly NEEDED TO MAINTAIN in full vigour this charity has to no endowment.
PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.
HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.
Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & CO.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.
The EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, this Season, will take place on WEDNESDAYS, May 30th, June 30th, and July 4th.
Tickets of Admission are now being issued, and can be obtained at the Gardens only by Orders from Fellows or Members of the Society. Price, on or before Saturday, May 19th, 4s.; after that Day, 5s.; or on the Days of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.

GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The Committee have made arrangements for an EXCURSION to FOLKESTONE, on MONDAY NEXT, the 9th inst., under the guidance of the President, Prof. Tennant, and others, for the purpose of examining the Geology of the District.
Members and their Friends will proceed by an Excursion Train, which leaves London Bridge at 8.30 a.m., and returns from Folkestone Junction Station at 6.40 p.m. Return Tickets may be had at the Railway Station at the following Rates:—First Class, 10s.; Second Class, 6s. 6d.; Third Class, 4s.

NEW ART UNION.—Limited to 5,000 Subscribers. Subscribers List will close April 30th.
Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—On WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1860, a GREAT FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE of Mendelssohn's ELIJAH, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Bronze Memorial Statue of the Composer, provided by Public Subscription.

The Band and Chorus will consist of nearly Three Thousand Performers, the entire musical arrangement being undertaken by the Sacred Harmonic Society. Conductor, Mr. Costa.
The Oratorio will commence at 3 o'clock. The Statue, which will be placed for the occasion on one of the upper terraces, will be unveiled at 6 o'clock. A great Torchlight Procession at dusk.
Prices of Tickets.—Admission Tickets (if purchased on or before the 1st of May), Five Shillings; by payment at the Doors, on the day of the Festival, Seven Shillings and Sixpence; Reserved Seats, 10s. in Blocks, 15s. in the Festival, 10s. in the Area, Five Shillings extra, or in the Corner Galleries, Half-Guinea extra.
Tickets will be ready for issue, at 10 o'clock a.m., on Tuesday, April 10, at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall, where also Plans of the Seats may be inspected.

The new Season Tickets will admit on this occasion, subject to the usual regulations. The Programme may be had at the same time, on application as above.
CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT ELIJAH PERFORMANCE, by Three Thousand Performers, on WEDNESDAY, May 2, Conductor, Mr. COSTA.
Reserved Seats Tickets, in Blocks C, G, K, CC, GG, KK, and in the Transsept Galleries, will be ready for issue to the Public, at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall, at 10 a.m., on Tuesday, April 10.
For Tickets in the above Central Galleries, early application is desirable.
By order of the Committee.
GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—An Arrangement has been concluded with the Sociétés des Arphéonistes of France for the visit of a large body of the Members of the Society to the Crystal Palace.
The Performances will take place on the Great Orchestra, in the Centre Transsept, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, the 25th, 26th, and 28th of June. The Price of Admission will be as follows:—
Sets of Transferable Tickets (one admission to each of the three Performances), Twelve Shillings and Sixpence; Reserved Seats, Twelve Shillings and Sixpence extra; or if in the Galleries, Twenty-five Shillings.
Applications for these Seats will be received, and vouchers issued, as at the Handel Festival, from and after Tuesday, April 10, at the Offices at the Crystal Palace, and at Exeter Hall, where also Plans of Seats may be inspected.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
KENSINGTON HALL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION FOR LADIES, North End, Fulham.
Lady Superintendent—Mrs. JOHNSON.
Director of Education—Mr. JOHNSON.

The Friends and Patrons of this Institution are respectfully informed, that it will be REMOVED, during the Easter Recess, to BELSIZE PARK, Hampstead, where it will be carried on under the title of the Belsize College for Ladies. The system of Education will remain substantially unaltered, but many of the details will be considerably improved. New Pupils will enter on the 30th of April, and Mr. Johnson will deliver the Introductory Lecture on the 1st of May.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM OF SCIENCE, MUSIC, and ART.
Open Daily, from Twelve to Half-past Four, and from Seven to Half-past Ten.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Entire Change of Entertainments for the Present Season.
Miss Kate and Miss Ellen Terry in their new Drawing-room Entertainments.
Glee, Madrigals, and Part-Songs, by the St. George's Choir.
Popular Lectures on Science, by Dr. Eschschoff, F.R.S.
A New Musical and Character Entertainment, by Mr. Foster.
New Dissolving Views, with Vocal Illustrations, by Mr. J. Hewson.
Magic, Natural and Physical, by Mr. Taylor.
The Grand Dioramas of Lisbon, London, and Paris.
Stereoscopic and Photographic Gallery and Exhibition.
A New Musical and Character Entertainment, by Mr. Foster.
Conservatories, Statue Gallery, Swiss Cottages, Mountain Torment, &c.
Admission, One Shilling.
Children under Ten Years and Schools, Sixpence.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Dr. BACHHOFFNER, F.R.S.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the Return of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPOSERS, TITERS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

EDITORIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, of high attainments (in French and German scholarship), and of long experience in London and the Provinces, is open to an ENGAGEMENT as Editor or Sub-Editor. First-class testimonials.—Apply, care of Messrs. C. Mitchell & Co., Newspaper Press Directory Office, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—A thorough MAN of BUSINESS, capable of taking the management of an Establishment, and practically acquainted with Editorial Duties, is open to an ENGAGEMENT.—Address BETA, care of Mr. Eyre, 32, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

WANTED.—a respectable YOUNG MAN, who has been accustomed to Prepare and Correct for the Press. He must be methodical, and capable of close application to his duties. Salary, 100l. per annum.—Address, with full particulars respecting age, past engagements, &c., to A. B. C., care of Mr. Churchill, 11, New Burlington-street, W.

A GENTLEMAN, of University education, who has for several years been in the public service of one of the greatest Benevolent Institutions of the Country, and who retires from it solely because of a throat affection, is desirous of a Library or a Literary Institution, Teacher or Writer on Geographical and kindred Subjects, or in any capacity for which his literary and administrative experience may be of use. References of the highest authority can be given.—Apply, by letter, post paid, to J. HUGHES, Esq., Solicitor, 10, Chapel-street, Bedford-row, London, W.C.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.—HEAD GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF, or GENERAL MANAGER over an ESTATE. First-class: thoroughly practical; has been most successful Exhibitor. Highest references.—Address Mr. A. B. C., Henderson's Nursery, Fine Apple-Place, Edgeware-road, London.

WANTED.—WOOD-BLOCKS (Portraits, &c.) to illustrate a Work on Slavery. The Portraits of deceased and living Advocates of Negro Emancipation. Also, a clever DRAUGHTSMAN, to make a few sketches for the said work.—Apply, in particular, to J. H. C. in the care of Mr. Fielder, Stationer, Post Office, Shepherd's Bush, W.

ETCHING CLUB.—A few Copies of such of the Works of the Club as yet remain,—viz., "The Deserted Village," "Rough Thoughts," "L'Allegre," &c., so esteemed by Lovers of Art, may be procured of Mr. CUNDELL, Photographic Institution, 108, New Bond-street.

KING HENRY IV., PART II., complete for 1s., being NO. XIX. of BOWDLER'S FAMILY SHAKESPEARE.
LONDON: LONGMAN, GREEN, and Co. Paternoster-row.

**DR. LANKESTER, M.D. F.R.S., Superintendent of the Animal-Product and Food Collections at the South Kensington Museum, will deliver, by permission of the Committee of Council on Education, a Course of SIX LECTURES on the ANIMAL-PRODUCT COLLECTION of the MUSEUM, in the Lecture-Theatre, at South Kensington, on TUESDAY, the 10th of April, and on successive Tuesday Evenings, April 10th, on Silk; 17th, on Wool; 24th, on Leather; May 1st, on Bone; 8th, on Soap; 15th, on Waste.
The object of this Course will be to explain the nature and sources of the animal Substances used in the Arts and Manufactures, illustrating the Collection of Animal Products in the Museum.
Tickets of Admission for the Course, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Single Lecture, 6d.; to be obtained of Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL, 150, Piccadilly, and at the Stall for the sale of Catalogues in the Museum.**

MONS. LOUIS BLANC, late Member of the Provisional Government of France, will deliver FOUR LECTURES, at the Marylebone Literary Institution, on the "EIGHTY YEARS OF PARIS in the EIGHTEENTH, NINETEENTH, and TWENTIETH CENTURIES: Social Intercourse—Fashion—Love—Philosophy, on the WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 26, May 2, 9, and 16. To commence at 8 o'clock. Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; ditto for the Course, 10s.; Area and Gallery, 2s. 6d.; ditto for the Course, 8s.—Tickets may be obtained, and Reserved Seats secured, by early application to the SECRETARY, at the Institution, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square; and at Mr. Sans's Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street.

THE AMIABLE SIMPLICITY OF NATURE.
MR. KIDD'S GENIAL "GOSSIPS"—FOR ALL TIMES, ALL PLACES, and ALL SEASONS.
"One touch of NATURE makes the whole World kin."
Shakespeare.
Give me the heart that can enjoy and find
In brooks, and streams, and every flower that grows;
That in a daisy can find power to see;
And gather wisdom from a floating straw:
This heart, a spring of pleasure doth possess—
A mine of gold quite inexhaustible.—J. Burridge.
A List of Mr. WILLIAM KIDD'S POPULAR (ORAL) "GOSSIPS" (Educational, Social, Philosophical, Anecdotal, and Instructional), and Terms, sent post free.—Apply, by letter only, to Mr. WILLIAM KIDD, 8, Great Castle-st., Regent-st., London, W.

"LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP"—Old Proverb.
THE CHARMED or "PLAIN-GOLD" RING: a Friendly Whisper in the Ear of the Single, the Wavering, the Qualified, and the Unqualified; with a Few Words (addressed in the strictest confidence) to the Married. By WILLIAM KIDD, of Hammersmith. Twentieth Thousand. Price 4d., net.
"Excellent—most excellent! Well done, Mr. Kidd!"—Daily News.
"Strongly recommended to those indolent, unambitious, and very unattractive individuals who advocate and openly defend Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, and similar social enormities."
London: GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster-row.

LUTHER and MELANCTHON.—The HOLBEIN PORTRAITS of these two great REFORMERS, now in the Fitzwilliam Museum, are engraved in line, price 1s. 6d.
SEELY, JACKSON & HALLIDAY, 64, Fleet-street.



A GENTLEMAN, who has been very extensively and variously employed in Literature, is desirous of obtaining an ENGAGEMENT in connection either with the Newspaper or Periodical Press, or with a Publishing House, or as Secretary to a Society or Public Institution, in which capacity he has also had considerable experience. The highest references given.—Address E. 88, Colford-road North, De Beauvoir Town, N.

A CAMBRIDGE M.A., experienced in Tuition, wishes to meet with a few BOYS to join a Class already formed.—Address X.Y.Z., P. O. Lower Clapton, N.E.

TO HEADS OF SCHOOLS.—A Foreign GENTLEMAN, accustomed to Tuition, is desirous of obtaining a permanent ENGAGEMENT in a Public School or College. He is conversant with the Classics, French and German, and the Languages of Southern Europe. He is also capable of instructing in the various Slavonic Dialects. Highest references and testimonials.—Address A. A., Messrs. Williams & Norgate, Booksellers, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

A GERMAN LADY, of very good Family, is desirous of meeting with a RESIDENCE in an English Family, where Instruction in her own Language would be received as an equivalent for Board and Lodging. Highest references given and required.—Address T. R., Post Office, Maidenhead, W.

GERMAN.—A GERMAN LADY, who is accustomed to Tuition, and can give the highest references, having a Few Days in the Week disengaged, wishes to OCCUPY THEM by giving Lessons in German. Terms moderate.—Address R. C., Harrison's Library, Queen's Terrace, St. John's Wood.

GERMAN AND DUTCH, by Dr. Köster, late Professor at the Royal College of Northey and to H.R.H. the Prince of Orange, conversationally and grammatically, in Families, &c. Entire preparation for the Civil Service Examinations.—Address CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 160, Aldersgate-street, and 32, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book' (dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland), &c., M. Philoloz. Soc., Prof. Education. The course of Tuition in the GERMAN language, or alternately, on the same Terms as the Italian, or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary purposes of Life, the Universities, Army, and Civil Service Examinations.—OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

KENNINGTON AGRICULTURAL AND CHEMICAL COLLEGE, Lower Kennington-lane, near London.

Principal—J. C. NESBIT, F.G.S. F.C.S. &c. Youths intending to become Farmers, Land Stewards, Chemical and Manure Manufacturers, or Managers of Mining Property, will find the Course of Instruction in the College such as to fully qualify them for their respective pursuits. The terms for Senior and Junior Students may be known on application to the Principal.

ANALYTICAL AND ASSAY DEPARTMENT. Analyses and Assays of every description are promptly and accurately executed in the Laboratories of the College.

THE NEW HORTICULTURAL GARDEN.—Persons wishing to have specimens of their Works placed for Exhibition in the New Garden at Kensington Gore should now forward particulars of the class of articles they wish to exhibit, and the space required, in order that the Council of the Horticultural Society may decide whether the articles proposed to be exhibited will be appropriate to the Garden, and whether space can be found.

No space will be allotted to articles which it is proposed to remove at the end of a few months.

No charge will be made for space.

The names of the Exhibitor will be affixed to each article.

Space will probably be found for objects IN CEMENTS, such as Edgings, Balustrades, Vases, Statues—IN TERRA COTTA, such as ornaments for Stoves, Edgings, Balustrades, &c.

IN BRONZE AND IRON, such as Vases, Statues, Seats, Trellis-work—IN STONE AND MARBLE, such as Statues, Vases, Edgings, for Stoves, &c.

IN CHINA, such as Vases, Jardinières—ENCAUSTIC TILES, SLATES of large size and peculiar quality for Greenhouse walks. Proprietors who may wish to exhibit specimens of their wares will be able to exhibit them in the shape of pedestals, &c.

Letters to be addressed to the Assistant-Secretary, Horticultural Society, 5, St. Martin's-place, London, W.C.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—MARSHALL'S CHARITY, SOUTHWARK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION will be held at No. 4, King-street, Southwark, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, with a view to the SELECTION of an EXHIBITOR for a SCHOLARSHIP of £64. per annum, for a period of Four years, in either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, pursuant to the Trusts of the Will of John Marshall, late of the Borough of Southwark, in the county of Surrey, gentleman, deceased, and the provisions of "Marshall's Charity Act, 1853." And notice is hereby given, that the following are the parties eligible for such Exhibition, and in the following order of priority, that is to say—

1. Children who are natives of the Old Borough of Southwark, or of the Parish of Christchurch, or of the Liberty of the Clink, and who shall be attending the Grammar School of St. Saviour, in the Borough of Southwark.

2. All natives of the said Old Borough, Parish, or Liberty, educated at the Free Grammar School of St. Olave and St. John in the said Borough of Southwark.

3. Natives of the said Borough, Parish, or Liberty, who were educated, not being less than sixteen, or more than nineteen years of age, at the time of such competition.

4. Scholars attending the said Grammar School of St. Saviour where ever born.

5. Scholars attending the said Grammar School of St. Olave and St. John, where ever born.

No scholar of the two first-mentioned classes will be considered eligible to compete at the ensuing Examination, unless at the time of such competition he shall have entered upon the sixth half-year of his attendance at the Grammar School of St. Saviour, Southwark, or at the Free Grammar School of St. Olave and St. John, Southwark, at the time may be.

Every person desirous of becoming a candidate for the above Scholarship will be required one week at least before the said 9th day of May next, to leave at, or send by post to the Office of the Trustees of the above Charity, at No. 2, King-street, Southwark, a notice in writing addressed to the Clerk of the said Charity, stating his name and age, and of what borough, parish or place he is a native, and the place of his education; and every candidate who shall omit to give such notice will be considered ineligible to compete at the ensuing Examination.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1860.

FREDERICK AND GRUT, Clerk to the Trustees of the Charity of John Marshall, Deceased, 9, King-street, Southwark.

TWICKENHAM HOUSE ASYLUM, S.W.

—Dr. DIAMOND (for nine years Superintendent to the Female Department of the SURREY COUNTY ASYLUM) has arranged the above commodious Residence, with its extensive grounds, for the reception of Ladies mentally afflicted, who will be under his immediate Superintendence, and reside with his Family.

DRAWING CLASSES FOR LADIES.—Mrs. LEE BRIDELL'S CLASSES for STUDY from the LIVING MODEL have COMMENCED for the Season. The Living Model sits in the picturesque Costumes of the Italian, French, and Arab Females. Instruction in Drawing, Painting, and Anatomy.—3, Sussex-place, Regent's Park.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—A first-class B.A. and M.D. PREPARES GENTLEMEN for the Examinations at the above University. Full MS. and printed Notes forwarded. The Classes for Matriculation and B.A. are now forming. Resident Pupils received.—Address A. Z., Ferriman's, 49, Albany-street, N.W.

A UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, educating his son, aged fifteen, for Honours at Cambridge, is desirous of RECEIVING into his Family ONE or TWO quiet, studious BOYS intended for either of the English Universities. In addition to careful private instruction, they would have the privilege of attending the Mathematical Lectures of a highly-distinguished Senior Wrangler, and the Greek Lectures of a first-class Oxford Man. The Advertiser's residence is situated at the sea-side.—Address F. R. S., to the care of Messrs. T. & W. Boone, 25, New Bond-street.

EDUCATION.—LADIES' COLLEGE, THE ELMS, Finchley-road. THE MESSRS WILSON inform their Friends that the EASTER TERM will COMMENCE APRIL 10. Eminent Masters and Professors attend as usual. Terms, for Resident and Daily Pupils, may be had on application at THE ELMS, Finchley-road, St. John's Wood.

UNE DEMOISELLE DE PARIS, qui a passé ses Examens, désire trouver dans une bonne Famille Une ou Deux Heures de LEÇONS de FRANÇAIS à donner.—S'adresser à Mademoiselle LEMARCHAND, 43, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square.

A MARRIED LADY, who receives Twelve Resident Pupils, upon the plan of a private Family, has VACANCIES. Inclusive Terms for Board, English and French, Sixty Guineas. Professor Fees at usual. Address B. X., Moody, Newman, Hammersmith, W.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.—A Clergyman of high standing, and considerable means, who receives a limited number of Pupils, will have ONE VACANCY after Easter, and another after Midsummer. The Pupils have the services of five highly competent Masters, and receive much individual attention, with unusually liberal treatment. Inclusive Terms, Fifty Guineas.—Satisfactory particulars on addressing L. O. P. 2, Agar-street, Strand, London, W.C.

DR. LOVELL'S SCHOOL, Winslow Hall, Bucks, for the Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen (established 1836).—The course of Tuition is preparatory to the Public Schools, Eton, Rugby, and Harrow, Sandhurst College, and the Army and Navy Examinations. Native teachers of French and German reside in the house, and teach the languages form an integral part of the daily school duty. The number of Pupils is strictly limited, and none are admitted beyond fifteen years of age.—All further particulars can be had of the PRINCIPAL.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Married Clergyman (Gold Medalist and Hebrew Prize-man), residing in a remarkably healthy part of Surrey, seven miles from London, RECEIVES into his Family a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN, to prepare them for the Public Schools and the Universities. His house is beautifully situated in its own grounds of 20 acres.—Address CLARENCE, R.C., care of Mr. C. H. May, 25, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

WEST CENTRAL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 40, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, Russell-square.

Patrons.

THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

VICE CHANCELLOR WOOD.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

MISS WORTH—Lady Superintendent.

There is a Committee of Ladies, consisting of—

Mrs. Brodribb. Lady Montague.

Mrs. Goodfellow. Miss Taylor.

Mrs. John Herbert. Miss C. Martineau.

Lady Wood.

The Religious Instruction by a Clergyman of the Church of England.

There are three Terms in the year.

Fees: for Pupils above Eleven years of age, 3s. 3d. per annum.

Below that age, 2s. 2d.

The Pupils will be examined periodically by Professors of Queen's College, Harley-street.

The School will RE-OPEN on the 16th of April for the Midsummer Term, which will last till the 29th July. Half-term on the 4th of June.

EMILY TAYLOR, Hon. Sec.

ST. MARY'S HALL, ST. MARY'S-ROAD, CANONBURY, NEAR LONDON, N.

LADIES' COLLEGE on the Principles of Queen's College. Established 1848.

The EASTER TERM will COMMENCE on the 16th April inst.

SARAH NORTHCROFT, Principal.

The undersigned Clergymen and Gentlemen having personal knowledge of the Plans of the above highly successful Institution, concur in recommending it to the notice of Parents desirous of obtaining a first-class Education in all respects for their Daughters—

Rev. J. F. Denham, M.A. F.R.S., Rector of St. Mary-le-Strand.

Rev. J. Edwards, M.A., Rector of Birmingham, and Convent, Weston, Suffolk.

J. B. Holmes, M.D., Linton, near Cambridge.

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LITERATURE

The Queens of Society. By Grace and Philip Wharton. Illustrated by C. A. Doyle and the Brothers Dalziel. 2 vols. (Hogg & Sons.) So long as subscribers to libraries shall inquire for anything "just out," and books a month old shall sell at reduced prices, an ample supply of such works as 'The Queens of Society' will be maintained. We need not look too closely into the workmanship. They contain nearly a score of memoirs of famous ladies who, in bygone days, reigned supreme in drawing-rooms and assembly and literary circle,—from Madame de Sévigné to Lady Morgan, from Mary Countess of Pembroke, to Jane Duchess of Gordon, and the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, who kissed the butcher in exchange for a vote for Mr. Fox. The choice of such a range is, to the observant reader, a sure sign of no knowledge on any one point. Walpole's old Duchess of Rutland was accustomed to say to her niece, when one of those apocryphal anecdotes of which the courts of the Georges were so prolific came to her ears, "That's a lie, my dear, but make a note of it; it will do for news in the country."

We shall not enter upon a serious criticism of the labours of Grace and Philip Wharton, or trace their appropriations from Lady Louisa Stuart, Mr. Dallaway, Laman Blanchard, Mr. Croker, Mrs. Thomson, and from such recondite sources as Lady Morgan's 'Book of the Boudoir' and even her 'Odd Volume,' published only last year. The book is simply a book of blunders. Take one or two, by way of warning. "Sarah Jennings," says the memoir of the Duchess of Marlborough, "was fated to see three of her father's offspring, two sons and a daughter, taken from her home by early death, so that, except herself, only one daughter survived—the beautiful and famous Frances Jennings." Now, according to Chauncey, the contemporary historian of Hertfordshire, the father, Richard Jennings, on his death, was succeeded by his son John, who was succeeded by his brother Ralph,—upon whose death, without issue, his property descended to his three sisters, "Frances Duchess of Tyrconnel, Barbara, wife of Edward Griffith, Esq., and Sarah Duchess of Marlborough." Take another "fact." "During the year 1761," says the same memoir, "Anne Hyde died, and with her the ascendancy of Protestant principles." We doubt if we have many readers who do not know that Anne Hyde, the first wife of the Duke of York, afterwards James the Second, died a Catholic; or who have forgotten the impressive letter of Clarendon to his daughter, in which he endeavoured, and, as it proved, ineffectually, to dissuade her from embracing the Romish faith. We may, however, turn the book to some kind of profitable use. The memoirs are of women in whose story the world has long taken interest. New blunders excepted, they tell the received tale, and are the common property of bookmakers and readers. Any one, therefore, may serve as well as any other as a starting-point for criticism. We will take, then, the lady who furnishes the subject of the frontispiece of Volume I.—perhaps the most famous of these "Queens"—the Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

Our authors begin with a string of errors and misstatements. "Her father," they say, "was, when she was born, the fifth Earl of Kingston,"—to which we answer, that he was not; as is clearly shown, among other things, by her baptismal register, which describes her as "Mary,

daughter of Evelyn Peerpoint, Esq., by the Lady Mary, his wife." Nor was Lady Mary born "in 1690," but some time before the 26th of May 1689; as is proved by the same record, which bears the latter date. Nor did her mother die "in 1694," but in 1692, as appears in Luttrell's 'Diary,' under date of the 8th of December in that year. Thus, Lady Mary lost her mother, not in her sixth year, but at a time so early that she could not even have remembered her,—“at a time,” as she herself says, “when she could not be sensible of her loss, though she was sufficiently so in the course of her life,”—a point of some importance in her history. With what a delightful independence of time and place the writers produce their effects, an instance will show. The "beautiful Molly Lepell," afterwards Lady Hervey, is, of course, one of our "Queens"; and from the memoir of her we quote the following passage:

"When Mary Lepell became maid of honour to this princess [Caroline] there existed the usual animosity between the monarch and the heir-apparent which has marked the House of Hanover with littleness of character. The separation of parties was favourable to those who clustered round the Princess Caroline at Richmond, where she then lived with her consort; for she could with safety avoid, and even disavowance, the vulgar as well as immoral ladies of the court of George the First; adopt as her adviser and intimate friend the gay Sir Robert Walpole, whose boisterous and not very decorous mirth she learned to tolerate; and escape the petulance and arrogance of Sunderland, who played the first part at St. James's. She could also indulge in her taste for letters and for literary conversation, for which George the First had about as much fondness and capacity as he had delicacy or morality. She could talk divinity with Hoadley; sentiment with Lord Hervey; and of the world—the great world which he knew so well—with Chesterfield; and she could assemble around her beauties with minds, and delight in seeing them rise above the dull frivolities of an ordinary court. Among the beauties of Richmond Palace, which the princess then inhabited, the three Marys carried away the meed of admiration—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Mary Bellenden, and Mary Lepell. All these three ladies of rank were distinguished not only for their beauty, but for their intelligence, their wit, and their *savoir faire*—a quality without which their wit would have been indiscreet, their beauty perilous, their intelligence pedantic. Lady Mary stands at the head of this famous trio. She was very handsome, very lively, very quick, very well informed; but she wanted heart; and one great source of attraction to womankind was therefore deficient. Miss Bellenden was beautiful, gay, spirited, and so unspotted by a court as to marry a poor man, though addressed by half the fashionable fops of the day. Though of more decided beauty, she was deficient in the sound sense and cultivation of the third Mary, the lovely Mrs. Lepell, as she was styled. Those who looked only at the exterior admired Mary Bellenden the most of the three; those who sought underneath the exquisite graces of form and face for more valuable qualities were entranced by the sweetness, the truth, the thoughtful mind, and real superiority of Mary Lepell. 'Her manners had,' says Lord Wharnccliffe, 'a foreign tinge, which some called affected, but they were easy, gentle, and altogether exquisitely pleasing.' Her good sense was so prominent a feature of her character, that it became, as life went on, almost proverbial."

Again:—

"Many a laugh, probably, had the three gay Marys at the little poet's expense. They treated him, and suffered the poet to treat them, in return, with a familiarity which we should greatly censure in the present day, and which ended, in the case of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, in a fierce, unreconciled quarrel. The seeds of jealousy of Hervey in Pope—that smallest of men, and greatest of

modern libellers—were doubtless laid in that pleasant time when

Tuneful Alexis on the Thames' fair side,
The ladies' plaything and the Muses' pride,
was wafted along the then pure stream, amid delicious meadows and glades, to Twickenham, to call for Lady Mary, who was living there; or to the old house at Ham, there to alight and walk, little Pope and tall Hervey escorting up and down the grand avenues the three charming Marys."

All this is sheer romance. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu did not hold, as here appears to be assumed, any post at court as Maid of Honour or otherwise,—least of all in the Prince of Wales's Court, which, in the days here referred to, was of all places that which her husband's party and interests would have led her to shun. But, according to Lysons, the Prince did not purchase the Lodge at Richmond, where, as George the Second, he resided so often, until 1722, when Mary Lepell had long ceased to be Mary Lepell and Miss Bellenden to be Miss Bellenden,—when their places at court had, in fact, been long given up, and the ladies married. We doubt, indeed, if Lady Mary Wortley and Lady Hervey were ever intimate. In her letters to her sister, Lady Mary alludes to her in no very respectful terms. When she and her husband, then Mr. Hervey, troubled her with visits soon after Lady Mary "died to Twickenham," not to take a house there, as our authors seem to assume, and which, we admit, would have been "curious," but simply to take up her abode in a house which she had for some time occupied there. When Lord Grange was endeavouring to get possession of Lady Mar, then a lunatic, and was pursuing Lady Mary with bitter animosity, Lady Hervey took up his cause, and actively assisted him in his purpose. All these, however, are matters beyond the book from which our authors draw all their information.

No book was ever worse edited than the works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, in which our unsuspecting book-makers put so implicit a faith. We are not reviewing Mr. Dallaway or Lord Wharnccliffe. But there are some points of broad general interest in the life of Lady Mary—points which have been often debated, and upon which, therefore, we may assume that general readers feel curiosity, but which have received so little elucidation from memoir writers, editors, or critics, that they may furnish us with matter for a column or two of gossip and speculation.

The history of the publication of Lady Mary's writings is in itself a romance. Here was a lady who, not only among her friends, but in the world at large, enjoyed a great reputation for literary powers, who never in her life published a line. A few trifling verses, which she never acknowledged, did, indeed, creep into miscellanies. A prose letter was published by the indiscretion of her friend, the Abbé Conti; wicked ballads were occasionally attributed to her; but the lady whose literary talent all admitted, and whose powers of turning a satirical line all feared, put forth nothing—acknowledged nothing. During her long retirement in Italy, she amused herself, as she says, with writing a history of her own times, and destroying it as fast as she wrote. A small fragment only was found among her papers, which is assumed, somewhat hastily, we think, to have formed a portion of this History. Public authorship was a thing, in Lady Mary's eyes, beneath the dignity of a fine lady, and quite improper for the daughter of a duke. It was not till 1763, the year after her death, that her famous 'Turkish Letters' appeared,—followed, in 1767, by an 'Additional Volume,' of which we shall have something to say. A

mystery attended this publication which the editions of Mr. Dallaway and Lord Wharnccliffe are far from having satisfactorily cleared up; and the circumstances are so strange that the story is worth telling.

It was in 1761, after more than twenty years of her singular exile and solitary life, that Lady Mary—only dimly remembering London localities, as she says in her Letters—returned to her native country. Her husband had died shortly before, and the belief, certainly, of Walpole, and therefore, no doubt, of such of the Court gossips with whom her name had not faded out was, that for some reason she could not return while he lived. Whatever may have been the truth of this, immediately after Mr. Wortley's death Lady Mary prepared to leave Italy, and broken down with the disease of which she died soon afterwards, set out to traverse Europe to meet her daughter, Lady Bute, whom for so many years she had not seen. It was in the midst of a severe winter that she arrived in Rotterdam, when the rivers were frozen, and no ships were putting to sea, and Lady Mary was detained for some weeks. During this time she is stated to have made the acquaintance of Mr. Sowden, the minister of the English chapel at Rotterdam, though in the letters written by her thence no mention is found of his name. Here begins a strange story. The lady, who had all her life been so sensitive about authorship—who burned her manuscripts as she wrote them, and dreaded the finding of her papers as an additional terror of death—suddenly became communicative as to her literary labours. Lady Mary was what used to be called an *esprit fort*: she had no special love for clergymen, and for dissenting clergymen, perhaps, rather less than others. Yet Mr. Sowden, a dissenting clergyman, and hitherto a stranger, was chosen to be the "sole depository" of her literary secrets. She gave him, according to a statement which it appears impossible to doubt, two volumes of manuscript, in the form of letters, describing her travels with her husband on his embassy, and with the following certificate in her own handwriting on the cover of one of the books: "These 2 vols^{ms} are given to the R^d. Benjamin Sowden, minister at Rotterdam, to be disposed of as he thinks proper. This is the will and design of M. Wortley Montagu, Dec. 11, 1761." Having thus left what was the original manuscript of her famous Turkish Letters in the hands of Mr. Sowden, Lady Mary left for England; and though she lived for some time after, the evidence shows that she made no mention of the fact to her family, nor did they hear of it until after her death. Then it was, according to Lady Louisa Stuart's delightful anecdotes, "that Lady Bute, hearing only that a number of her mother's letters were in a stranger's hands, and having no certainty what they might be, to whom addressed, or how little of a private nature, could not but earnestly desire to obtain them." A negotiation ensued, and the letters were obtained. Various accounts of this part of the story have been given, but most agree that money was paid for the books. Scarcely, however, had the manuscripts been secured, than to the surprise of Lady Mary's family the Letters appeared, published by a London bookseller, in three volumes. Mr. Sowden was suspected of having kept a copy, and of being the cause of this publication, which, however, he denied. His account was, that "a short time before he parted with the manuscripts, two English gentlemen unnamed called on him to see the Letters, and obtained their request. They had previously contrived that Mr. Sowden should be called away during their perusal, and he found on his return that they had disappeared

with the books. Their residence was unknown to him; but on the next day they brought back the precious deposit with many apologies. These "gentlemen," Mr. Sowden insinuated, copied all the two volumes in one night, and were thus the authors of the publication. It is worth remarking, though the fact may be a mere coincidence, that Becket & De Hondt, the publishers of the Letters, were a Dutch house, having a branch in Rotterdam.

The explanation seemed doubtful enough. Sowden appears to have been a great talker. He discoursed with strangers in the packet-boat on the subject, and appears again at a *table-d'hôte* at Courtray, telling those at the public dinner-table, in the most cheerful and open manner, of his share in the matter. Yet Sowden belonged to a strait-laced set, not likely to commend themselves to Lady Mary. The famous John Wilkes knew him when a schoolboy, as he writes from Rotterdam—"a great acquaintance of the old folks in Red Lion Court"; which is saying enough on this point. How came Lady Mary to give her letters to this man? Singularly enough, in addition to all these mysterious circumstances, all the evidence seemed to indicate to the world that the letters were fabrications. A year or two later, in 1767, and not in 1789, as Lord Wharnccliffe states, another volume of similar letters was published, of which it is not pretended that any manuscript of Lady Mary's has ever been produced; but of the authenticity of which Lady Bute was no less confident than that of the others—declaring herself "as sure that my mother wrote this as if I had seen the pen in her hand." They are, indeed, not easily distinguishable in style from the former letters. But now came forth more "Letters from the East" in the magazines—a fact which no editor seems to have been aware of; and as to the "style" of these, we confess that our critical judgment is not able to decide whether genuine or false; for they seem indeed to be marvelously like the others, and deal with facts and persons in the same way. Nor was the epistolary shower yet ended; for now came hot-headed, irascible Mr. Philip Thicknesse, who finds himself in some way the possessor of a large number of Lady Mary's letters, which are all in the press, and on the brink of coming out, when he enters into some strange negotiations with Lord Bute, and these letters are heard of no more.

Doubts were expressed of the authenticity even of the three volumes; and Oriental travellers pronounced the facts impossible to reconcile with their experiences. Subsequently, a circumstance transpires which appeared to be peculiarly significant; the editor of the Turkish Letters was found to be a Mr. John Cleland—a Scotchman of some notoriety in those days. He was the author of works so scandalous that the Privy Council took notice of them; and, according to a strange story, the Government of the time felt so warm an interest in his moral welfare, that they determined to wean and convert him from his evil ways, which they succeeded in doing by the rude but effective method of granting him a secret pension, after which he appears to have improved, and "lived cleanly." Cleland must have been a scamp from a boy. He was a son of Pope's friend, "Col. Cleland," who signed the letter prefixed to 'The Dunciad'—a fact—stated first, we think, by Isaac Reed—which we have heard disputed; but we have seen unpublished letters of Pope interceding for a roguish son of his friend Cleland, which fit the gentleman too well to leave room for doubts. When the apocryphal letters of Pope Ganganeli were published in Paris, Cleland not only reproduced them here in an Eng-

lish version, but, what is more strange, found himself to be the sole possessor of a large number of additional letters of that spiritual and temporal potentate, by which he was so fortunate as to be enabled to convert his two volumes into four. This was the gentleman who for forty years stood guarantee to the world for the genuineness of Lady Mary's celebrated Turkish Letters. A letter from a friend and defender of Sowden, dated "St. Neot's, April 9, 1798," and signed "William Gordon," here throws some light upon the story. After detailing the negotiations with Sowden and his bankers, Messrs. Clifford, which ended in the giving up of the manuscript volumes to Lord Bute, the writer says:—

"The Letters were shortly after published, and had an amazing sale. This raised the spirits of Messrs. Clifford and Sowden, and such measures were taken, that the latter was presented with 300*l*. It was at length discovered that a Scotchman, who was to enjoy the whole profits of the impression, paid the 300*l*."

This account seems to bring Mr. Cleland into pretty close relations with the writer's "worthy and intimate friend, the Rev. Benjamin Sowden."

The publication of Mr. Dallaway's edition in 1803, declaring that for the three volumes the original manuscript book of the letters still existed as an authority in Lady Mary's handwriting, is assumed to have disposed of all doubts upon this point. But are all the mysteries connected with it quite cleared up? Are the crowd of rapturous writers, who have hung with delight over the Turkish Letters of this famous Lady, justified in feeling quite sure that they have not bestowed their love upon a Literary Bottom the Weaver—a mere writer for bread of indecent books, and a forger of letters of a Pope just dead? Have they been quite prudent in risking, without inquiry, the chance of meeting the fate of the delighted worshipper at the shrine of genius, who through the carelessness of a sexton spent an hour in silent meditation over the grave, not of William Collins the poet, but of one William Collins, a worthy tailor, his fellow townsman? We think not. Nor, although it is impossible to doubt that, as to the three volumes of 1763, a manuscript does exist, which appears to be in Lady Mary's handwriting, so far as handwriting can be judged of, do we think that the matter has been made so clear as a cautious reader would expect it to be. Some mystery, at all events, attends it which ought to be cleared up. There are discrepancies of dates compared with known facts; addresses to persons who could hardly have been correspondents of Lady Mary at the time. One letter is dated "Pera, Jan. 4, 1715-16," six months before Lady Mary left England. The last letters of the series, written on her way home from Constantinople, are dated "Paris, Oct. 16," and "Dover, Oct. 31, O.S. 1718," consistent and circumstantial enough; but these dates do not agree with the accounts in the newspapers of the time; for the *Weekly Journal* of Saturday, Oct. 11, 1718, announces that "on Thursday se night last, the Hon. Wortley Montagu, Esq., late Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, and his lady arrived in town"; and the *London Gazette* of Oct. 7—11, also says "Mr. Wortley having returned from his Embassy at the Ottoman Porte, this day waited on his Majesty." A still more curious mistake appears in one of the Letters. Mr. Wortley and his lady, on arriving at Vienna on their way to Constantinople, were detained for some reason at Vienna, and went from thence to visit the King at Hanover. On this journey they passed through Leipsic, and the newsmongers in that town, probably hearing that the escort was that

of the English Ambassador to Constantinople, appear to have assumed that this was Sir Robert Sutton, whom, in fact, Mr. Wortley was going to replace. A paragraph accordingly reached the *Amsterdam Gazette*, and was thence copied into the *English Daily Courant*, as follows:—

"Leipsic, Dec. 3.—Sir Robert Sutton arrived two days ago in this city on his return to London; but he goes first to Hanover to wait upon his Majesty."

This was simply impossible. The letters of his and Mr. Wortley's Embassy, preserved in the State Paper Office, show that Sir Robert was at Constantinople at this very time; and, of course, remained there till Mr. Wortley came to take his place. The newsmongers, indeed, subsequently found out their mistake, for another paragraph appeared in the *Amsterdam Gazette*, a week later, contradicting:—

"Dresden, Dec. 9.—It was not Sir Robert Sutton that passed lately by Lipsic, but Mr. Wortley Montagu, who goes to relieve him at Constantinople, and is gone to Hanover before he sets forward for Turkey."

This was correct—must have been correct; but how came the newsmongers' absurd blunder to be repeated by Lady Mary herself? How came she to fancy that she saw another Richmond besides her husband in the field, witnessed the unusual sight of two English Ambassadors to the Porte, meeting at the same exact point of time in a German town? "Sir Robert Sutton, our King's Envoy," says the letter as published by Lord Wharnccliffe, "came to see me here." Conclusive, most would say,—but we have still doubts. How the name of Sir Robert Sutton ever came into the published letter is a curious question; but it is really to be found in the original manuscript book? Lady Mary was not likely to describe Sir Robert Sutton as "our King's Envoy"; and, in the original publication of the letter, in 1763, there is no mention of his name, but only of a "Sir —."

It is remarkable, indeed, that though Cleland is supposed to have printed from a copy of the Sowden manuscript book, and was not a gentleman remarkable for delicacy, all the names in his publication are left blank, or sometimes with initials. Mr. Dallaway and Lord Wharnccliffe, professing to follow the book—which can, indeed, alone be an authority—give names, and address the letters to various persons,—to Lady Rich, to the Countess of Mar, Pope, the Princess of Wales, Mrs. Skerrett and others. In the latter case, it would seem to be impossible that the address could be really in the book; for Lady Mary did not make the acquaintance of "dear Molly Skerrett" till after her return from Constantinople,—through the Countess of Mar, we believe, who met her in Paris some time after 1720. We doubt if Mrs. Skerrett was out of her teens in 1716. She was afterwards the mistress of Sir Robert Walpole, who married her in 1738, when the lady's charms must have been somewhat faded, if she was really a "Queen of Society" and a correspondent of Lady Mary in the first years of the first George. Lord Wharnccliffe appears to have felt this difficulty; and the title of "Mrs." being then given both to married and unmarried ladies, suggests that the lady may have been Miss Skerrett's mother. It is hard to believe after this that the difficulty was entirely one of Mr. Dallaway's creating; but we suspect it was. Mary Skerrett's father appears to have been an Irish gentleman, of some property and respectable connexions, living in Dover Street. In his will, made in 1728, there is no mention of a wife then living. We have no allusion to a mother in Lady Mary's Letters, or indeed anywhere else. Do these names then

really appear; or have the Turkish Letters been addressed, garbled and improved for publication by Mr. Dallaway, after the same fashion as some other letters which Lord Wharnccliffe, as appears from his Preface, discovered? Some of the names of the persons who really corresponded with Lady Mary during her journey are known from other sources. From Addison's letter it appears that "Madam Kilmansech and my Lady Harvey" forwarded letters; and, we presume, received replies. Pope mentions several letters written to her by Congreve; and alludes to Miss Griffith, one of the court ladies, as sending scraps of court gossip; and Mrs. Hewett, an old Nottingham friend, certainly corresponded with her. Yet none of these names figure as correspondents in the published letters. What is still more curious is, that not one original letter of all this voluminous correspondence—as many as eight, to various persons, appearing to be written from Adrianople on one day—has been found; and we are to presume that letters so curious, from a lady already so famous for "beauty and wit"—letters describing sights and experiences then so uncommon—were in every case destroyed by the receiver. As far as is known, only one original letter by Lady Mary, from the East, exists. It is to Mrs. Hewett, and dated "Adrianople, April 1, 1717"; but this, strange to say, is not to be found among the Turkish Letters.

As to the letters in the additional volume of 1767, which Lady Mary's daughter, the Countess of Bute, pronounced to be "genuine beyond all dispute"—which are included in Lord Wharnccliffe's edition—and which are our authors' authority for attributing to Lady Mary a coarse story about a "greasy curate," with a "red, spungy, warty nose," we have, indeed, no doubt that they are spurious. Those who know the profound respect which Lady Mary always entertained for Addison, will hardly believe that she would have written to Pope such a passage as the following:—

"I received the news of Mr. Addison's being declared Secretary of State with the less surprise, in that I know that post was almost offered to him before. At that time he declined it, and [I] really believe that he would have done well to have declined it now. Such a post as that, and such a wife as the Countess, do not seem to be in prudence eligible for a man that is asthmatic; and we may see the day when he will be heartily glad to resign them both."

But a conclusive evidence of fabrication may be found in this letter; for it speaks of Pope having made the *Iliad* pass through his "poetical crucible," and "so drawn the golden current of Pactolus to Twickenham." This was a blunder from which even Mr. Cleland's skill and experience could hardly save him; for all biographers up to his time represented Pope as living at Twickenham at the period of this pretended letter from the East, which bears date Sept. 1, 1717. Later research, however, has shown that Pope lived at that time at Chiswick, and did not remove to Twickenham till the close of 1718; in fact, not till after Lady Mary's return from the East.

As to the bulk of what are known as the Turkish Letters, originally published in the three volumes of 1763, we must suppose, notwithstanding the anomalies which we have pointed out and the suspicious circumstances attending their publication, that manuscript authority for them does exist in the Sowden volumes, the handwriting of which the family of Lady Mary have never doubted to be hers. Some of the facts in them, indeed, are similar to those related by Lady Mary to Spence, when he visited her in Italy, as may be seen in

his 'Anecdotes'; but that the letters were really letters written from the East, we think, for the reasons which we have given, highly improbable,—indeed, almost impossible. There are, it is true, letters which have been assumed to be answers to letters of Pope, still existing; but, on Lady Mary's side, only the faintest allusions to the contents of the known letters of Pope can be found; and it is impossible to reconcile the dates with the presumed fact of their being letters and answers. Lady Louisa Stuart tells us, in her 'Introductory Anecdotes,' that her grandmother kept a diary while in Turkey, in which she set down "day by day" every incident of her journey; and that this diary, which Lady Stuart appears to have seen, "contained the whole substance" of her letters, "meaning of those printed in 1763." Here, we have little doubt, lies the true solution of the mystery. Lady Mary chose to make of her diary a book of travels, in the form of letters. She did not, indeed, go to the length of directing them all to real persons. Oddly as it may sound to those who feel the responsibilities of editorship, we have no doubt that the version published by Cleland in 1763 was the true one, and that the headings, names, and other differences in the supposed more authentic edition, published by Mr. Dallaway, who had access to the Bute papers in 1803, were, in fact, mere unauthorized tamperings of that gentleman. We believe this because it is impossible to account for the facts on any other supposition; but no future edition of the writings of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu ought to be published without a satisfactory explanation upon all these points.

The Mill on the Floss. By George Eliot. 3 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

'THE Mill on the Floss' will not, we think, obtain the same acceptance as 'Adam Bede.' It is not that there are traces of exhaustion, but the present work bears tokens of haste; it lacks the fullness of a work written in calm leisure. The echo of the old success has not had time to subside, and the authoress seems to have been haunted by a spirit of emulation with her own shadow,—the ever-present obligation of being equal to herself. There is a pervading sense of hurried unrest and of ambitious striving to write, not out of the heart, but with a desire to reproduce the effect of Mrs. Poyser's sententious sayings and Lisbeth Bede's querulous maunderings.

The characters of the four sisters, who had all been "Dobsons," and had a "way in their family," are cleverly drawn, but they verge on caricature, and there is a great deal too much about them. They are like favourite actors presuming on old favour to make their jokes and by-play too prominent. The authoress shows skill in the way in which her characters are made to reveal themselves by their own words and acts without any formal description beyond a few decisive and masterly touches. There is power to unravel the contradictions of human feeling and insight into the tangled complications of human relationships and eloquence to utter what the heart has been subtle to conceive; but with all this, and in spite of occasional vigorous scenes and delineations, the sense of haste and unrest gives a coldness and crudeness which make the work like fine fruit plucked before it is ripe. The heroine, Maggie, is the best drawn character in the book; it is subtly conceived, and it is original, worked out by the authoress with a skilful and loving hand. Tom Trulliver, her brother, is an excellent companion picture, and the two natures

are well contrasted. Maggie is, however, the most elaborately worked out. Her imaginative, passionate nature, with its desires to do right, and its touching failures,—the resolute heart, the imperfect judgment,—the treacherous, sliding, imaginative affections,—the battle of life, begun and carried on in the vain trust in her own unassisted strength,—the weariness with the "greatness of the way" which overwhelms her, and her utter weakness against the illicit affection that creeps into her heart, making her guilty of the cruellest wrong and treachery to her dearest friend,—the misery brought on all connected with her,—the feeble but constant struggle of her better nature against the magnetic insidious influence of passion,—the final blind, desperate effort with which she breaks away and returns broken in heart, tarnished in good fame, with the certainty of having made the irrevocable misery of all she loved best,—with her own misery greater than she could bear, and a desolate life before,—nothing saved from the wreck of her young life except the consciousness that she broke loose from her temptation, and at the eleventh hour escaped back into the right way;—this is all worked out with a power and pathos that is very beautiful. The love described is not of a high nature. Stephen Guest, whom she attracts from her cousin, is a commonplace handsome young man; he yields to the attraction of a remarkable-looking young woman with scarcely a struggle. The reader is bidden to accept it as a case of elective affinity; it is mere personal attraction, a passionate inclination, which swallows up honour, duty, humanity, ties of kindred and friendship; it is the essence of selfishness, but the struggle is not the less fierce in Maggie because it is ignoble, nor is the temptation less because it is base,—and whatever the reader's indignation may be, or his sympathy with Lucy, the sweet, generous, forsaken maiden, or with Phillip, the betrothed husband and devoted friend of Maggie, the whole episode is so skillfully wrought that all his other feelings will be merged

—in the milder grief of pity.

The history of Mr. Trulliver, and his sorrows and difficulties, have an interest of their own, and Mrs. Trulliver, his wife, is another version of Mrs. Nickleby. We have abstained from giving any outline of the story of 'The Mill on the Floss,' because we did not wish to forestall the reader's interest, and a mere outline would hardly give a fair notion of it. If we seem severe in our judgment, it is because we judge the authoress by the standard of her own capability. We do not consider 'The Mill on the Floss' equal to 'Adam Bede.' The authoress has not given herself fair play. There is the old freedom of hand, but the workmanship is neither so delicate nor so elaborate as in the 'Clerical Scenes' and 'Adam Bede';—neither is the story, as a story, at all comparable to 'Adam Bede' for interest, or for artistic treatment.

Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth Century. Compiled from the most Authentic Histories of the Period. By the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, D.C.L. 5 vols. (Mitchell.)

THE history of a martial century, scarcely less than one long storm of battles by land and sea, was undertaken by Sir Edward Cust under peculiar circumstances. Having entered the British army the day he was sixteen, he took the field at once, and was under fire before the year was over. It appeared to his ambition that a broad and luminous perspective of glory had opened before him; but peace had her

victory, and Sir Edward was condemned to wait upwards of forty years before, by the dull pacific process, he became a general officer. The struggle with Russia then began; he thought the time had arrived for advancing in his profession; but the public, he says, would have no veterans; so hanging up his sword, he betook himself to the composition of this elaborate book. It was originally designed only as a compilation for elementary or rather medium students, a manual for the night-watch and the guard, for ward and mess-room; but as fresh materials came to hand the scope was extended, and in the latter volumes we have a real contribution to the history of the wars of the Eighteenth Century, "irrespective of their causes and consequences." The work is not one for showy library-shelves; it is in small compass; it is for the pocket, belt, or sabretash; it is divided throughout into headed paragraphs, and furnished with synoptical tables of contents; it is written and published, in fact, by a soldier for a soldier's use, and we can fairly say that the task, which was not an easy one, has been admirably executed. Sir Edward Cust, moreover, was right in the choice of a date as his point of departure. The beginning of the eighteenth century was virtually a confluence of two great epochs in the art and practice of modern war. Men no longer fought in armour; conflicts on the field of battle were less personal than formerly; the bayonet had been introduced; artillery service had been developed; light and rapid galleys had vanished from the seas, to be superseded by vast armed ships. Again, the political system of Europe was, generally speaking, much as it is now. Russia was already a power; Prussia and Sardinia were kingdoms; Austria and France were almost at their present frontiers; Great Britain, having established her own liberties, was qualified to take part in the mighty drama of the Continent. Thence, to the year 1800, the annals of the world are crowded with war. The stage is occupied by a marvellous group of generals—from Marlborough to Napoleon—and across it thunders a procession of armies such as mankind had never seen before. But the dawn of that era broke upon a scene of universal tranquillity. Harmony had been renewed at Ryswick between France, Great Britain, the German Empire, Holland, Italy, and Spain. The treaty of Carlowitz had established amicable relations between Germany and the Ottoman Porte,—even the Russians were at truce with the Turks. We had not then begun to sap the throne of Aurangzebe in Hindustan; nor had the Tartars been disturbed upon their rude, yet bright and lofty, thrones. But in that very year, before the summer was ripe, devastation had spread far and wide. An English fleet sailed up the Baltic; the Saxons were before Riga; Charles of Sweden fought at Narva; the French had fallen upon the Netherlands; the July "hurricane eclipse" arrived, in contrast with the mild and benignant January,—a lesson and a moral, perhaps, for our times also.

Sir Edward Cust's plan is, to group the wars of each period, reviewing in regular order each set of campaigns, and tabulating the battles on every frontier. Although bestowing little attention on politics, he nevertheless explains briefly the why and wherefore of the several European conflicts. Moreover, while aiming at condensation, he loses no opportunity of relating an anecdote to the purpose; and, whenever the death of any famous soldier or sailor is noted, interpolates a neat and pleasant biographical summary, thus lightening his narrative and enhancing its positive value. But it is not until he arrives at the "last great

war"—for it was, in reality, one war from 1783 to 1815—that we trace much originality in the materials employed. A professed compiler could not be expected to say anything new of the victory called that "of Blenheim" by England, that "of Höchstädt" by France, and that "of Plintheim" by Germany. It would be unreasonable to ask him for news about the first siege of Gibraltar. He could only recapitulate, of course, the facts of Marlborough's chance of fighting a battle at Waterloo. He had access to no secret archives containing the confidential despatches of the fourteenth Louis of France, or of the Swedish Charles, whose yellow leather waistcoat and breeches were so greasy that they might have been fried,—of Marlborough, who, as Adam Smith said, was the only man on earth who could have campaigned with Dutch field-deputies at his side,—or even of our second George, notwithstanding he asserts that the prudent monarch would have been a first-rate general had he not been a first-rate prince. It must be noted, indeed, that Sir Edward Cust is particularly lenient, and even flattering, in his judgments of great men—of "Corporal John," otherwise Duke of Marlborough, of "The Little Corporal," otherwise Napoleon Bonaparte, and of "the Beau," otherwise Arthur Duke of Wellington. As a rule, however, he regards them from an exclusively military point of view. When he criticizes the great Frederick, he has in sight, not the philosopher of Sans-Souci, but the warrior who covered himself "with glory and flour" at Molwitz, and so forth. But, in his fourth and fifth volumes, he has been enabled to re-colour some important episodes in the military history of Europe, especially of the British Campaign in Holland, under the Duke of York. His account of the York campaign, indeed, has been in a great measure derived from an unpublished manuscript in the possession of the Quartermaster-General. Besides, he acknowledges assistance from successive Boards of Admiralty and Secretaries of State, who have opened to him the resources at their disposal. Hence, we may regard a considerable portion of the narrative in the latter volumes as documentary. Its interest consists mainly in the fact that it proves how old and tenacious is the system which we saw exposed in the Crimea. We will select, for purposes of illustration, the Duke of York's operations in Holland in the years 1783–4–5, when, after the execution of Louis the Sixteenth, and war had been declared against Great Britain and Holland by France, the King's second son, Frederick of York, was sent to the Netherlands in command of an army. Their first achievement was raising the siege of Williamstadt. It was in the midst of "that desperate and bloody time," when the Governor of Mayence could only invite his friends to a dinner at which the principal dish was "a fine cat, served up with a *cordon of mice*," as a turkey may be with sausages; but the British troops were in magnificent spirits, and equal to their work, as they early demonstrated at Lincelles. The following is obviously a picture from the Quartermaster-General's manuscript:—

"The Duke of York had commenced his march, on the 10th of August, in two columns, through Marchiennes and Tourcoin, and these were proceeding very leisurely to Menin on the 18th, when to their surprise a violent cannonade was heard in the direction of Lincelles. The Prince of Orange, who was stationed here with his corps, had been annoyed by the close position of the enemy, and determined to take advantage of the opportunity of the Duke's passing army to attack the French that morning. He had obtained possession of the post without much loss, but about mid-day the republicans, to the number of 6,000 or 7,000, re-

turned to the attack, and drove out the two Dutch battalions that defended Lincelles and took from them four pieces of artillery. Major-General Lake was accordingly directed, with three battalions of British guards, to retake the village. The French, never idlers in matters of war, immediately entrenched themselves; but the British, indifferent at such an advantage to an enemy, at once dashed at them. The republicans, accustomed to the cold, lifeless attacks of their opponents, were amazed at the spirit and intrepidity of the British cheering charge, which carried the redoubt at the point of the bayonet in a second, notwithstanding a most terrible fire of grape and small-arms. The French, 4,000 or 5,000 strong, re-formed behind the village, and kept up a smart fire on Lake's division, but did not again come forward; the British accordingly attacked them a second time, with the like impetuosity, when they immediately gave way, leaving behind them twelve pieces of artillery; but the British lost Lieut.-Colonel Bosville, commanding the Coldstream guards, as it was said, in consequence of his extraordinary height; he was six feet four inches high, and was struck in the forehead. The Dutch, when they retreated from the place, had retired by a different road from that by which the British advanced, and were therefore ignorant of the affair of the guards, but they were thoroughly ashamed of their conduct when they afterwards heard the result. The Prince of Waldeck, who commanded at Menin, came generously forward to the guards as they passed through Menin the next day, and exclaimed, 'Your glory is our shame.'

At Hondschoote, where the Dutch were so fearfully cut up, their brigade being engaged against a whole army, the English came off with a slight loss, except in guns. They saved their military chest, stores and baggage. Sir Edward Cust adds, in explanation:—

"But the Duke of York wrote to his government to complain in the most indignant terms of the neglect in the departments of the Admiralty and Ordnance, by which his army had been jeopardised, and some high dismissals occurred in consequence of his representations; for it would appear that the expected shipment never quitted the British shores."

The wrong men in the wrong places, the wrong stores in the wrong ships, the wrong shoes on the wrong feet, of course. The system would not have been English otherwise. However, as France was just then guillotining her best generals, the misfortune was speedily retrieved, and it must not be forgotten that England was not solitary in the error of her policy and tactics. Witness the conduct of the Allies before and after the battle of the Geisberg:—

"There never was a more glaring example of the evils of a divided command than this short campaign in the Vosges. When the Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick were engaged for three successive days about Kaiserlautern, Wurmser never 'stirred a finger' to his aid. When the Duke had stoutly defeated the French attempt to relieve Landau from that side, he was content to sit upon his eyrie in the hills and plume himself on his victory, instead of following his adversary down the valleys of the Vosges, and never ceasing from their trail until he had learned the full extent of their hostile intentions. When the armies of the Moselle and Rhine joined and outflanked Wurmser, the two able and experienced leaders of the allies could not hit upon any joint plan of defence, or if they had done so, they delayed it for a storm of rain, while the most imminent danger manifestly impended over the allied cause: but the conduct of Wurmser in taking his army off across the Rhine and leaving the Prussians to get away as they could, was the most flagrant instance of deserting an ally that was ever heard of. On the other hand, young Hoche, without any experience, comes before us with all the daring and freshness of the great republican school of war, which he may almost be said to have inaugurated. His boldness in advancing up to the Prussians on the

top of the mountains, and resolutely and perseveringly striking them on all sides for three days consecutively, and then when he discovered that he could not reach Landau in that direction, his rapid and ready descent upon Wurmser, and the crushing result that followed, give him at once a foremost rank among the commanders of the time."

Again, after the battle of Tourcoin:—

"The Emperor did the British the justice to acknowledge publicly, that the Duke of York's column was the only one of the five that completed the service expected from them."

Defeated, the Duke of York could justly throw the blame upon his confederates. Neither he nor his troops were responsible for the reverses at Hondschoote or Tourcoin. Victorious at Pont-à-Chin, he was unable to follow up his success through want of cavalry. By the way, Sir Edward Cust lays strong emphasis on his claim of a triumph for the British general and troops at Pont-à-Chin, and the matter is worth historical inquiry. Speaking of the checks sustained at Hondschoote and Tourcoin, he adds:—

"But the service of their artillery, and the skill of their engineers at Valenciennes; the renown of their cavalry at Villers en Cauchie and Cateau, which had resounded to the very extreme of the empire; the extraordinary bravery of their infantry at Lincelles, Prémont, Mouvaux, and Pont-à-Chin, deserved notice, if not from the 'Victoires et Conquêtes' of the French, at least from the impartiality of such an authority as Jomini, and certainly from German writers, who should not speak of the 'Schlacht bei Tournay' as a victory of the French. A battle which lasted from five in the morning till nine at night, exclusively directed against the corps of the Duke of York posted on the right of the position in front of Tournay, at Pont-à-Chin; a loss of about 6,000 to the enemy, together with 500 prisoners and seven pieces of cannon, and the object of the assailants completely foiled, is an unquestioned claim to victory; yet I am not aware that any even of our own histories speak of the British victory at Pont-à-Chin."

This was on the 23rd of May, 1794. In 'The Calendar of Victory,' compiled by Major Johns and Lieutenant Nicolas, we find it recorded that the 23rd of May is the anniversary of the Battle of Ramilies, but the 23rd of May, 1794, is a blank. On the same day, in the previous year, the Duke of York had defeated the French forces on the banks of the Ronelle, driving them thence, and from the heights of Auzain. It is clear, therefore, that an addition must be made to the catalogue of English triumphs. Once more, on the eve of the conflict at Bonmell, the British army was compelled to sacrifice its position through the failures of its allies. In October,—

"The operations of the army of the Sambre and Meuse already began to tell on the Duke of York's proceedings. Uneasy at what was there occurring, His Royal Highness could make no single effort to disquiet the besiegers, and as soon as he learned of the retreat of the Imperialists across the Rhine, he regarded his own position behind the Meuse no longer tenable; for Moreau had already advanced his division across the river and invested Venloo. His Royal Highness, indeed, had sent Count Walmoden and General Abercrombie with a considerable corps for the purpose of giving strength to the right flank of the Imperial army, but he now withdrew them to Genep in all haste, and gave orders to his whole army to withdraw behind the Waal, placing his head-quarters at Nimeguen. On the 4th of October, he also called in all his outposts, excepting the 87th regiment, which he left with the garrison of Bergen-op-Zoom. Hulst, Axel, Philippine, and Sas-de-Gand were given up to General Michaud without terms by the 23rd of October."

And now, closing accounts with the Duke of York, we mark how venerable is the system which decimated our troops in the Crimea. The Duke went home, to be succeeded by Lord Cornwallis:

"His Royal Highness left to General Walmoden the perilous task of commanding the allied forces, and of protecting a divided people with an inferior, defeated, and dispirited army, numbering, of all denominations and nations, about 45,000 men. There was at the time a fever prevalent among the peasants of the country, which it was difficult to prevent extending to the soldiers, and the utter inattention at that time paid to the comfort of the soldiers appears to us, at this time, almost incredible. 'Ah, poor fellow, we shall see thee no more, for thou art under orders for the shambles,' was the dirge that accompanied the soldier to the hospital, where these unfortunate men were given up to the mercy of surgeons' mates, furnished on the cheapest contracts; scarcely any accommodations were prepared for the sick in the hospitals, where, so far from finding even a pallet, they could scarcely obtain a litter of straw."

Thus it was, and is; but whether it will always be so is a question for administrative Reformers. When, next year, Holland was overrun by the French, and the British were compelled to make their way homewards, the same curse followed them. They were marched, *en route* for Bremen, across the horrid desert of the Weluwe, with the snow lying deep, a bitter wind blowing, scarcely any food or medical aid, and the population hostile. Numbers perished "through want and weakness, and some were frozen to death." At length, they came upon the French at Oldenvach. The French historian of 'Victories and Conquests' writes that here the British soldiers were under the necessity of fighting "or of retreating like cowards, as they had previously done." He goes on to say, for the glory of his country and the illumination of all time, "so profoundly had terror been inspired in the imaginations of these fierce Britons—"Bretons" in the original—that the sight of one French soldier sufficed to put whole battalions of them to flight." The French General hesitated eight days before attacking, and was then repulsed. So much for history indited in a national and patriotic spirit. But we must take our farewell of the poor English heroes:—

"It deserves to be recorded, that the sufferings endured by their countrymen in this sad campaign were not only sympathized in most cordially by 'the gentlemen of England who live at home at ease,' but donations of every kind, and especially of warm clothing, alleviated the rigours of the march, and consoled the poor fellows exposed to the most severe privations, with the assurance that they were cared for by their friends and countrymen; but the Greeks who returned under Xenophon from an unsuccessful and hard expedition into Asia, were not more transported at the sight of the Ionian Sea, than were the well-deserving soldiers of Britain when they espied the crowds that met them on their native shores on the 8th of May."

Sir Edward Cust supplies a careful and well-written summary of Napoleon Bonaparte's career as far as the Egyptian campaign of 1799. He refrains from passing judgment on his moral or political character, but is evidently inclined, and not unreasonably, to extenuate his military excesses more than those of Suwarrow, whom, however, he admires as the model of a captain:

"In person Suwarrow was tall, considerably exceeding six feet, and full-chested; his countenance was stern, and his temper violent, so that the execution of his orders rarely equalled the rapidity of his wishes. He maintained himself in good health to the age of seventy by the use of cold baths, which last he took by the summary process of a pail of water thrown upon his head every morning while lying on his pallet of straw. His wardrobe consisted of his uniform and a sheepskin. His whole life was passed in the field, and in actual warfare, so that he had no time or opportunity to cultivate refinements; and it is said that for the last twenty years of his life he never made use of a looking-glass, nor encumbered his person

with either watch or money; although to maintain his influence over his troops, he retained to the last his Tartar habits (even to the charge of singularity), both in the field and at court. But he had the whole diplomatic finesse of the Russian in his character. He united a stirring ardour with a nice perception and address; was highly educated, read much, and could even write seven languages with facility, bringing forward lucid views and a clear understanding upon any subject he had to speak upon. The authors of every nation who best investigated or illustrated the military science, engrossed his literary leisure; Cornelius Nepos was his favourite classic; Caesar and Charles XII., the heroes he most admired. He is also said to have been early impressed with an appreciation of Bonaparte's military abilities, and much desired to measure swords with him. He was a man of deep religious principles, according to the practice of his Church, and never gave the signal for battle without making the sign of the Cross, and kissing an image of St. Nicholas that he carried in his bosom; and he was rigid in compelling all who were under his command to a strict observance of the rites and duties of the Russian Church."

Young soldiers of all grades would do well to read these volumes, in connexion with the maps which accompany them, and to follow out, where it is possible, the course of study traced by Sir Edward Cust in his plan of a military library. The Admiralty and War Office have rendered a public service by ordering the work for every naval and military library in the kingdom.

Twelve Years in China: the People, the Rebels, and the Mandarins. By a British Resident. With Illustrations. (Edinburgh, Constable & Co.; London, Hamilton & Co.)

WE have had accounts of China and the Chinese from diplomatists, soldiers, sailors, men of science, and missionaries; but this is the first we have received from a member of the mercantile community. China needs to be looked at from more than one, from every point of view; and, if it had no other interesting feature, this book would be valuable as coming from a quarter which has not, till now, delivered judgment on the Chinese difficulty, and on other matters connected with the numerically most important people in the world. But Mr. Scarth—for the author appends his name to the Preface, though it does not appear on the title-page—has many claims on our attention. Twelve years is a long period of residence in a country like China, not too hospitable to its guests, and every year of the twelve seems to have been one of anxious inquiry to our author into the manners, customs and feelings of the Chinese. He has not looked at the people regarding whom he sought information, solely through the spectacles of native teachers of the language, as too many of our officials have done. Neither have his views been warped by the commendable zeal of the missionary. He wandered free and far through the land in native dress, and his favourite occupation of sketching impressed the Chinese with the harmless character of his pursuits, and greatly facilitated his intercourse with the people. The consequence is, that his pages are full of information on many subjects, and that we find in them many a valuable picture of the inner life of that immense family of mankind, whose unity is the wonder, and may some day prove the terror of the world. But in addition to these miscellaneous facts, we obtain from the volume before us great light on the most important political subject connected with China. If Mr. Scarth's statements be correct, our diplomatists have committed a most unpardonable blunder with reference to the great party which is endeavouring to reform the religion of China, and restore native

rule in place of a detestable Tatar tyranny. It is time that inquiry be made into the real character of the insurrection which has severed more than one great province from Imperial rule; and if it be true that the so-called rebellion is a great popular movement for freedom, it will, indeed, be dishonourable to this country if anything be done by English arms, or influence, to oppose it. We shall first exhibit Mr. Scarth's claims to be acknowledged an authority on China and the Chinese generally, and then show what opportunities he had of becoming acquainted with the Great Chinese Rebellion.

Mr. Scarth arrived in China in 1847, and in the spring of 1848 set out from Shanghai, disguised as a Chinese, for a tour through the rich and important province of Che-Kiang. He was soon impressed with the truth of what has been said regarding the vastness of the population of "the middle kingdom." On every side there were proofs of the industrious habits, the ingenuity and inventive powers of the people. One of the novelties that struck him was a peculiar way of fishing, which is new to us also:—

"In walking along the banks we came upon a man fishing in a most peculiar way. He was perched on a low bridge leading over a stream that joined the canal. At first I thought he had hooked an enormous fish, but on closer inspection found it was merely a live decoy. Its dorsal fin was laced to two small sticks, one on each side; from these it was tethered to what I first took to be his rod. The poor fish sported about in the water, apparently doing its best to attract the attention of its funny fellows. The man held a small arrow-pointed trident, with which he dexterously struck any large fish that came wondering at the antics of the tethered decoy. The whole apparatus was so simple, that I wonder the same system is not applied elsewhere."

Che-Kiang is a great silk-producing province, and our author supplies interesting accounts of the reeling and other processes connected with the production of this article. For these we must refer the reader to the book itself, contenting ourselves with a brief extract as to "the wild worm":—

"We must not pass over the wild kind of worm which feeds upon a species of oak, and spins a coarse, hard, silk which makes a strong useful material when worked up. Some of the eggs of this description were sent overland to Paris, proving a source of considerable anxiety to the different parties who received them during transit, the instructions on the box, instead of simply stating that it contained the eggs or seed of the wild silk-worm moth, was couched in the following manner by the French *savant* who forwarded them:— 'Must be kept far from the engines; this box contains *savage worms*.'"

We have always thought the estimate of Chinese beauty which prevails in this country, too low. We are glad to find corroboration of our opinion in various parts of Mr. Scarth's book. For example, at Theen-Tung, he encountered "a most beautiful and splendidly dressed lady. Her features were quite Spanish; fine eyes beaming brightly in her handsome countenance, and no Chinese characteristic in her face."

The Chinese are celebrated for their skill in kite-flying. We read:—

"It is strange to see sober, sedate merchants tugging away at a long string, guiding a kite very effectually in the air. Some are made in the shape of birds, and the hovering of the kestrel, or the quick dive of the sparrow-hawk, are beautifully imitated by expert guidance of the string. The first I saw in Shanghai appeared so real that I got down a rifle to try a shot, but was told it was only a kite: 'To be sure it is; why not have a shot at it?' and it was some time till I understood it was a *paper* not the *bird* kite. The Chinese beat us

hollow in these things, especially in the 'messengers' that they send spinning up the string. They send up prettily painted gigantic butterflies with outspread wings, at the back of which is a simple contrivance to make them collapse when the butterfly reaches the kite, and so soon as they collapse, down comes the butterfly, sliding along the string ready to be adjusted for another flight."

Near Shapoo, or Chapoo, Mr. Scarth's journeyings were nearly being ended. He escaped from pirates in a way which says much for his nerve, dexterity and presence of mind. All these qualities, however, could not have saved him, but for his knowledge of the language. His own crew were in league with that of the pirate vessel, but one of them had some compunction, and at the very instant he was stepping into a boat to visit the pirate-junk, whispered to him in Chinese not to go, at the same time indicating the character of the vessel. With a pistol at the helmsman's head, he compelled him to steer the right course, detected the large iron nail with which the compass had been fastened to deceive him, roused himself from the almost overwhelming lethargy of a drugged sleep, and finally escaped into Shapoo from the pursuit of the pirates.

Chinese servants have a peculiar sort of honesty. They take a certain fee upon all purchases, but they seldom actually rob their masters. Their knavery is often of a refined character, as in the following example:—

"A stout gentleman, well known in China, was lately fêted at Taiwan for two or three days, the 'observed of all observers,' he being an immense man, and a good specimen of a Transatlantic Anglo-Saxon; but the series of crowded visits he received at last became troublesome, and he found he was being made too much of. The fact was, he was being *exhibited*! a charge being made for the exhibition."

Imagine the Duc de Malakoff, or a Persian Ambassador, shown off to visitors at a shilling a head, and being charmed with the polite attentions of English society, but somewhat disturbed at the crowds daily ushered into his presence!

At the lake formed by the Han river, near Swatow, Mr. Scarth had an opportunity of witnessing the value of an accomplishment not known in Europe, and which may be best described as "mud-skating." Our readers must learn the method by book, as we wish to hurry on to a specimen of the government, to cap these characteristics of the people of China. We say a specimen of the government, for the apathy of the victims, which is what most struck our author, is simply a result of ages passed under a relentless despotism. The Chinese would have feelings as acute as other men were they not ground out of them by the atrocities of the Mandarins:—

"But the Chinese character when under suffering, is best seen at executions. The victims are carried, bound hand and foot, in baskets, and tumbled out into the blood of the last sufferers, hustled up on their knees in long lines, and in five minutes a hundred headless bodies lie weltering in their gore. Not a murmur or a groan to be heard, though none are gagged. Mr. Meadows, in his 'Notes on China,' a most interesting book, mentions the cruel execution of an innocent man, and states, that as he was carried to the execution-ground, the people heard him proclaiming his innocence, and warning them from interfering with him, as the mandarin would only ruin them too. This is the only instance of the kind I have heard of. Out of a large number I saw beheaded, more than one-half of whom were stated to be perfectly innocent, not one uttered a cry. They may have been drugged. A striking case is related of a man that was being flayed alive railing at his tormentors to the last; and one of the rebels at Shanghai, who was being cut to pieces, got his death-blow sooner than was intended, owing to his bearing before the

executioners. He was a Canton man, and his countrymen at Shanghai spoke of it with pride."

And this leads us to the great question of our dealings with the rebels, and our pretended neutrality between them and the Imperialists. There is no doubt that in every possible way, even by open force of arms, the English have supported the sanguinary rule of the Mandarins against gallant men struggling for their liberties, and, according to their light, endeavouring to accomplish that very work for which our Missionaries have laboured so long and with so little success. The Tai-pings are Christians, and what has been asserted regarding them is either falsehood disseminated by Englishmen in the pay of the Mandarins, or applies only to the gangs of the Triad Societies, who, with a very different object, make common cause with some of the followers of Hung-tsu-tsen. Mr. Meadows, than whom no better Sinologue exists, has, long before the appearance of this book, advised us of the true character of the men whom, for reasons which will not bear the light, it suits certain of our functionaries to misrepresent. With regard to the religious sincerity of the Tai-pings, we must refer to the volume itself. We shall content ourselves with showing that they are gallant men, feeling quite sure that none can be heroes in an unworthy cause. The rebels who defended Shanghai, and repulsed the French and the Imperialists with the odds of overwhelming numbers and European science against them, were heroes, and deserve our sympathies as much as any Western nation fighting for liberty from a foreign yoke. We doubt if ever men fought better than did the scantily-fed and famine-stricken garrison of Shanghai:—

"The breach was close to the French ground, and was soon considered practicable. The gallant Frenchmen dashed out, and by the aid of scaling-ladders and scrambling, soon gained the top of the ramparts, but were met by a sharp fire from the rebels under cover. About forty men were detached to clear the way for the Imperialists at the north gate. Seeing such a good example, in flocked the soldiers by hundreds, their gay banners floating over the walls as they marched along. Crash went the shot from the frigates into the unfortunate city; the sharp crack of the rifles was ceaseless, and soon the work of the soldiers was seen by the blazing mass of houses they were destroying. I got into the French lines to see the fighting that was still going on at the breach. The brave band of sailors held it firmly, though soon some of their number were *hors de combat*. What a scene must have been going on within the walls! A rascally looking soldier came up to the lines, bearing the severed head of one of the rebels, or probably one of the poor natives, as they too had to wear long hair. Holding up the head by its gaunt locks, the wretch boasted of his trophy to the French sailors. Wo worth the day that they had such allies! Craven cowards that could not retain the advantage that was so bravely won for them! The soldiers began to plunder, got disorganized, and were beaten back to the walls. Nearly every one thought that the fate of the city was certain; but I had seen before how the insurgents were likely to behave, and still insisted that they would maintain their ground. Proceeding to the guard-house that overlooked the north gate, we could see the soldiers still pouring in, but their energy was damped by the number of wounded, some fearfully slashed, that were being brought back. After the battle had lasted four hours, and the rebels had beaten off the Imperialists at the west side, we saw their yellow flags upon the wall near the north gate: on they came, pouring in a telling fire upon the unlucky soldiers, who found that the place was too hot for them. Then followed a terrible scene. Panic seized upon the troops, and huddled together in a crush, they were driven over the walls. Down came men, arms, and banners, in wild confusion. Some made for the breach; the French tried to encourage them, but they, void of all discipline, fired upon the

French, who had already suffered severely. As no reliance could now be placed on their Chinese allies, the French made an orderly retreat from the place they had so gallantly held, but where they should never have been, had their admiral shown proper judgment and temper. Out of 250 who went into the breach, four officers and about sixty men were killed or wounded. Of the Imperialist force, it is said, 1,200 were left dead in the city, and about 1,000 wounded carried away. The rebels kept under cover nearly all the time where they were exposed to the French, and their loss was comparatively trifling. The daring of these fellows, when they saw their success, was wonderful; they pulled the scaling-ladders into the city, and even in front of the French lines, succeeded in getting a ladder in over the breach. They collected the bodies of the Imperialists, it was reported, and placing them in a large temple, burned the edifice to the ground. That the temple was fired there is no doubt, and the final offering made within it may have been composed of the victims of the day."

It will be a sad day for China, and for the whole world, when the Great Rebellion here so sneered at, and so little understood, is put down. Hundreds of thousands have fallen in the cause, but thousands and myriads have stepped forward to supply their place; and it may be that, in spite of foreign opposition and the diabolical cruelties of the Mandarins, the cause of freedom will triumph, and the Tatars be driven from the land they have scourged so long. We trust it may be so. Meantime, let Englishmen open their eyes to what is going on, and see that the proud name of this country be not tarnished by upholding a despotism which even such support cannot long prevent from crumbling into dust.

Poems and Essays by the late William Caldwell Roscoe. Edited, with a Prefatory Memoir, by his Brother-in-Law, Richard Holt Hutton. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE literary man who is here commemorated was son of William Roscoe, eldest son of the first Roscoe, the historian of "Lorenzo." William Roscoe the second was the one of all the family whom we imagine to have possessed the largest amount of real poetical power. Almost every one who has borne the name has inherited instincts for writing verse, even as in other households painting or music seems as universal as a particular lip or tone of voice. But desire is not performance always. William Stanley Roscoe wrote very little, and published less;—a small volume of collected verses by him, printed in the year 1834, keeps its place among those books of minor poetry in which delicacy, tenderness and melancholy are more apparent than vigour. There was far more of the professed literary man in his son, the subject of this article, and yet we are not so sure of the amount of their respective heritages of genius. The remains of the third Roscoe, here published, exhibit a thoughtful, studious, and diligent man, whose dealings with the worlds of creation and criticism were neither toyings nor those immodestly incomplete efforts which too many thrust on the world—so much as sincerely meditated and carefully finished studies. Yet they fail to justify the high panegyrics of those who here introduce them. The poems—best when least ambitious—fall short (by an arrow's length) of the mark aimed at. Here is an example, the opening of yet another lyric to "A Nightingale," where melody has, befittingly, been tried for by the lyrist:—

Queen of clear song!
Thou, in the evening's hour,
Hid the thick brakes among,
What time the blue-eyed May doth shower
Blossoms upon awakening Spring,
Weavest thy tangled web of tune.
Still, still as death!

Peace from the corner of the crescent moon
Hath stooped to earth, and hovering holds her breath,
Fearing to mar thy pauses.

Still, O still!

Echo forgets her art,
Leaned listening from some hollow-ivied tree,
Knowing her second part
Would jar upon thy single harmony.

Thou, swell'n with song,
Suiest thy numbers to the listener's ear,
Charming the varied throng.

Thou to the lover tellest tales of love
When, sick with changing fears,
He walks the accustomed grove,
Taking his soul with sweeter lays
Than Sappho tongued with fire,
Or mild Euridyce in happier days
Hymning to Orpheus' lyre.

It would not be hard to point out how the melody is marred by disproportions of phrase (to use the musical term) and cadence,—by confusions of imagery, which indicate that the last niceties of language, whether uttering thought or fancy, were not appreciated by Mr. Roscoe. There is almost as much ambition in this lyric as in Shelley's "Ode to the Skylark," or as in Hood's "Ode to the Moon" (the last, for the hour, too much neglected); but if the one poem be tried against either of the others the fatal distance betwixt reminiscence and invention—betwixt what is imitative and what is spontaneous—cannot but strike the sense. Here is something infinitely more real—a true breathing of home affections:—

TO MY MOTHER.

As winter, in some mild autumnal days,
Breathes such an air as youngest spring discloses,
So age in thee renews an infant's grace,
And clothes thy cheek in soft November roses.
Time hath made friends with Beauty in thy face,
And, since the wheeling Fates must be obeyed,
While time upon thy gracious head he lays,
But whispers gently not to be afraid;
And tenderly, like one that leads the blind,
He soothes thy lingering footsteps to the gate,
While that great Angel, who there keeps his state,
Smiles to behold with what slow feet he moves.
Move slower, gentler yet, O Time! or find
A way to fix her here, bound by our filial loves.

A pair of dramas occupy the latter half of the first volume. Their inferiority to the other literary productions of Mr. Roscoe helps us to gauge their author's amount of power as a poet. So far as we have examined them, the feebleness and affectation of their language are, indeed, remarkable. Character is not to be struck out, or shown, by every one who attempts to create it. Stage-effect, all the world knows, depends neither on character nor on parlance so much as on experience, or else on that tact which is born into the French generally (as regards the theatre), and which but few English have painfully acquired.—But, as regards diction, if the aspirant be not dramatic, he may, at least, be intelligible. The following is a fair specimen, taken at hazard:—

Enter ELDUKE; he pauses near the door.

ELL. Should this be true, that the immortal soul,
Being dispossessed, unthreads not all at once
Its mortal wrappings, but here lingering
On the half-visible skirts of the Eternal,
Is caged in some fine links of earthly stain,
Making it to our grosser sense perceptible
(As men have seen their friends' departed ghosts
At the same moment that they died elsewhere),—
Why, then, perhaps her spirit here inhabits—
Est. My lord!

ELL. I heard it speak.

Est. My lord!

ELL. Again.

O unsubstantial spirit, dost thou hang
In the invisible air? Stoop to my lips,
And let me feel thee there. I do but dream,
And Fancy tunes the silence to a sound.
Yet I'll believe she stays here, which makes plain
Decay's forbearance; for her white-robed ghost
Sits watching her dead head, and drives away
The reverence-stricken beast, ill-eyed Corruption.
I'll look upon her. Shape of betrayed Estrildis!

The above hardly gets beyond verbiage. Something analogous may be found in the criticisms, reprinted from many Reviews, in the second volume. There is no want of pains in them—none of desire to be just and subtle, and to allow, and to speak out (as duty may

require) in Mr. Roscoe as a reviewer. But every born critic—especially if he have to deal with works of imagination—must have a touch of the *Ithuriel* nature in him—of sharp, instantaneous decision,—must command expression, not so much laboured for, as ready to any emergency. Preliminary knowledge, fairness of appreciation (both great qualities), have nothing to do with these endowments. There is besides culture, sense, and preparation—that which our neighbours indicate by their phrase "*le mot d'énigme*." Having spoken our objections honestly—as is the due of an honest man, critic, and poet—we can but add, that no one who reads these volumes can withhold respect for their writer—if he do not subscribe to the great praise lavished on Mr. Roscoe's fanciful and intellectual powers by the friends and relatives who present them to the public.

Life and Times of Gen. Sam. Dale, the Mississippi Partisan. By J. F. H. Claiborne. Illustrated by John M'Lenan. (New York, Harper Brothers; London, Low & Co.)

WE are ready to give a kindly reception to the biographies of eminent citizens of the United States, whenever they present faithful portraits of the personages whose lives they profess to narrate, or when they contain any kind of information likely to be of use to the future historians of a great and chivalric people. In the work before us, however, there is nothing to praise, and much to condemn. A careful search has failed to discover, in its pages of bombast, a single new fact of any real importance; but, in more than one chapter there are statements calculated to lower the people of the United States in the estimation of any English reader. Samuel Dale was scarcely of sufficient mark to merit a separate biography. His position was throughout life a subordinate one. The highest military rank he ever attained was that of Brevet-Brigadier General in the Alabama Militia, and his services in exterminating the Red Indians were certainly nothing more than what every soldier is expected to render the country to which he belongs, or the power he has sworn to obey. As a politician he had little influence; and when he died, on the 24th of May, 1841, those who knew him best little thought the day would come when the fervid pen of the historian should record of him that "in battle, the name of '*Big Sam*' fell on the ear of the Seminole like that of Marius on the hordes of the Cimbri." Still the General at times came in contact with celebrated men, and in his earlier days led a life of adventure. A skilful writer might easily have produced an entertaining memoir of such a character. But Mr. Claiborne is a clumsy workman. Of General Jackson we are told but little, except that when he was at the height of his glory, as President of the United States, he preferred smoking "a corn-cob" to using "the costly and curious pipes" sent him by his political admirers. Jackson's "corn-cob" and Wellington's "camp-bed" should always be mentioned in connexion with each other. But Mr. Claiborne is best when describing American society. Newspaper editors in Washington, we hear, drink Port, Madeira, and old rye; but in the South "they seldom get higher than rot-gut." Mr. Joseph Gales, editor of the *National Intelligencer*, is "a professed epicure, and fond of a rich cellar. His table is one of the most *recherché* and hospitable in the city, enlivened by his anecdotes and wit, and graced by one of the most accomplished of her sex." Of Mr. Rives we are informed, that when he "was looking around him for a wife, he chose one from the bindery of his own office, where sixty

young females were employed. And," adds the gallant biographer, "he selected one whose grace, beauty, and virtue would ornament and honour the most elevated sphere." Mr. Blair, better known as "Blair of Globe," is considered a remarkably ugly man, but his "prolific and vigorous pen is a volcano constantly in eruption, blazing, burning, overwhelming with its lava floods all that venture to withstand it." The following particulars are also given about this remarkably ugly gentleman:—

"During his residence in Washington he accumulated a handsome fortune. He lived in elegant style, and his mansion, consecrated and adorned by household divinities, whom to see was to worship, was constantly crowded by distinguished guests. He has for several years been enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* in a beautiful retreat near the metropolis, but, I am sorry to perceive, has returned to political life, and is wandering after false gods, forsaking the faith of the fathers, and trampling into the dust its holy emblems."

Mr. Claiborne's style is somewhat too metaphorical for English taste. A clerkship at Washington he terms, "a bawble that glitters only to disappoint," and says that the man who thinks of accepting one had "better, much better go into the wilderness, bivouac on some distant lake, nestle in some mountain glen, or on the flower-scented prairie."

The belles of Washington are charged with frivolity, and the meanness of angling for attentions from naughty members of Congress, who smile on them only to deceive:—

"One thing did not please me at Washington. Some of the ladies seemed to prefer the arm of any member of Congress, no matter how ugly or repulsive, to the attentions of the handsome clerks and citizens of the city. How great an error! The latter would offer them the homage of love and respect. The former too often gazes with the eye of unlawful passion, and weaves his deceitful web until all is lost. But, to gratify an idle vanity the young and innocent are thrown into the path of the spoiler from abroad, who commands wealth, or rank, or influence, while the citizens of the metropolis are scorned—until Congress adjourns! and then they are allowed to hover, like summer butterflies, in the perfume of beauty, until Congress again assembles, when they are discarded for the gay deceiver, the practised libertine, the gouty, feeble, superannuated gallants so numerous during the winter campaigns."

With an air of intense relish for the state of things he is describing, Mr. Claiborne attributes to his countrymen a degree of domestic immorality that is surpassed only by their public infamy. The following letter is inserted as affording a fair picture of the time in which it was written:—

"The following extracts from letters addressed to the late General John A. Quitman illustrate the state of things prevailing at that period:

"Jackson, January 13, 1837.

"The note we indorsed for G— and D— for \$5000 we shall have to pay. G— is dead, utterly insolvent, and never was worth a dollar. D— is habitually drunk, and neither knows nor cares, or pretends to know or care anything about business. He has no property, and was only a genteel loafer, with some little political influence and a pretence of business, when he put our names on his paper. F— has gone to Texas 'for his country's good,' and M— would follow him, if he had anything to move away with. The other two indorsers stand upon their dignity. A— has nothing, and C— openly repudiates, and swears he will kill the first man that sues him. He struts through the streets with a bowie-knife in his bosom and two pistols belted round him. * * The Legislature is in confusion, doing nothing; and Prentiss swears they shall do nothing until the new members are purged out of it."

How the people of the United States will receive such accusations from the lips of a

countryman we cannot tell. All we can say is—that, for the sake of international friendliness, as well as for other reasons, we are glad Mr. Claiborne is not an Englishman.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Affair of the Necklace: Unpublished Memoirs of the Comte de Lamotte-Valois, &c.—[*Affaire, &c.*] (Paris, Malassis & De Broise; London, Barthes & Co.)—If there be one romance above another which will bear telling again and yet again—whether by Mr. Carlyle, or M. A. Dumas, or Madame Campan—it is the story of the Diamond Necklace, with its intrigues and its doubt (what is a Romance without a doubt involved?) as to what after all did really happen to that fatal galaxy of jewels. If there be one woman pre-eminently detestable in the Female gallery, Madame Lamotte-Valois is that woman—though princely in pedigree, lower than many a thief born and bred in Folly-Ditch, because of her lies and her shifts and her unblushing knavery. Here are the Memoirs of her precious partner, written in whitewash for himself—in the blackest of mud for her—with an amount of covert scandal insinuated to the discredit of every one implicated in those entangled affairs, offensive, in proportion as it is cloaked by professions of loyalty, candour, and admiration. A more noticeable piece of picaresque literature was never contrived, even by Daniel Defoe. How the writer shared the ill-gotten splendours of his wife during her brief period of prosperity and court-favour,—how, on her being convicted as a forger and a thief, he gave her up and fled (philosophically remarking, that Marie-Antoinette had no choice save to sacrifice one who had been her tool),—how he complacently declares it impossible to live with one so violent and unreasonable,—passes over her painful and violent death,—how, after skulking about the Continent under all manner of vicissitudes, he fell (we rejoice to recollect) into the most abject misery, here commemorated with unfeeling cynicism,—these things make up as repulsively interesting a series of confessions as is contained in the Rascal's Library.—We might have drawn on one or two of them had the book been brannew; but it was published some time ago, though only just forwarded to the *Athenæum*.

A House for the Suburbs: Socially and Architecturally Considered. By Thomas Morris. (Simpkin & Marshall.)—Just as the Messrs. Moses throw into cabs leaving the various railway-stations of London little volumes proclaiming their readiness to supply the British public with garments of all fashions and sizes, so does Mr. Morris, with the assistance of "all booksellers," render literature subservient to trade purposes. Of his "semi-detached houses," "compact houses," and "mansionettes"! we can only say that on paper they seem serviceable and not unusually clumsy edifices. The builder is an ordinary mortal, but the author takes a course far from the commonplace—and equally far from common sense. The late lamented Mr. Robins was not more grandiloquent when offering to sell "a superb villa in the heart of a richly-wooded demesne," than is Mr. Morris in this treatise on bricks and mortar and things in general. "Chimneys," we are informed, "are indeed more capricious than aught else in the whole category of structural circumstances." Time is designated "the great arcanum of human effort." It is presumed that London Stone "never was the positive zero of our viatorial notation." The secrets of a well-managed poultry-yard are called "the interesting details of gallinaceous physiology." Mr. Morris gallantly avows his admiration of women who have "a spirit above the tart habit and petty huckstering." He is also kind enough to give us a peep into his private life and the temptations of which he is the conspicuous ornament. His old book-club, which "comprised our Oxford Vicar, a Professor of King's, the Principal of a Proprietary School, and a member of the Bar, all of Cambridge, and a brace of M.D.'s," had a convivial meeting once a month. At these "notes bibliothecana," as Mr. Morris, out of respect to the Oxford Vicar, calls them, "the salt were the dear old Boys from *Capel Court*, who were ever ready to illumine dullness with sparks of heliotropic

brightness." At another place, where the poet is lost in the man of business, the author says:—"There is a sort of floating traditional impression that some precious particle of earth in the heart of the City has brought after the rate of a million an acre." What did this precious particle bring? From what place, and to what place, did the precious particle bring it? If Mr. Morris cannot build houses better than sentences, we pity his employers. He is very severe on "landscape gardeners who seem bent upon leaving their own province for the structural arena." Every one to his own business. We trust Mr. Morris will, for the future, stick to his.

Topics for Indian Statesmen. By John Bruce Norton, Esq. Edited by G. R. Norton, Esq. (Richardson Brothers).—Mr. John Bruce Norton, eldest son of Sir John Norton, formerly Judge at Madras, has been the leader of the Bar at Madras for some years. He was educated at Harrow and Merton College, Oxford; and graduated in the second class. Besides his professional labours, he long discharged the functions of Editor of the *Madras Athenæum*, and is now editing another local journal. The principal topics which he here discusses are the Character and Cause of the Indian Rebellion, Improvement of the Home and Local Government, the Policy of Annexation, Land Tenures, Redemption of the Land-Tax, the Investment of British Capital in India, Improvement of the Law Courts, and Re-organization of the Police. Mr. Norton was, and is, a bitter enemy of the Court of Directors, and of the Civil Service of India on its old footing. Many of his remarks are just; but the abuses and mistaken policy he denounces are of the things that either have passed or are fast passing away. He shows, however, a proneness to exaggeration, and often imputes events to the wrong quarter. The great fault of the Directors and Civilians of the East India Company was what Mr. Norton terms "earth-hunger." The theory that all land belonged to Government, and that the lion's share in the returns from all improvements ought to go to the State, was the curse of India. Of this theory the old civilians in the Court of Directors were the great supporters, and some of them still remain in office, but shorn, fortunately, of their power to harm. But the crime of annexation, against which Mr. Norton rightly declaims, ought to be laid at the door of the Board of Control.

"Many Happy Returns of the Day!" A Birthday Book. By Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke. With numerous Engravings by the Brothers Dalziel. (Lockwood).—Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have here invited all our "big little people" to a grand Conversation, at which poetry, singing, music, and dancing; chess, draughts, billiards, fencing, cricket, rowing, swimming, and skating, are pleasantly discussed, and embellished by classical and poetical allusions. Who will not desire to partake of the enjoyment offered by such hosts?

Children of Other Lands: some Play-Time Tales for Children of England. By Sara Wood. (Groombridge).—Here are a Swiss tale, one of Siberia, a sketch of German life, an Arabian Night's adventure, a French story, and a Turkish tale, all of which are graphically told and naturally painted, so that the young readers will be transported from Arabia to Siberia, without feeling the least inconvenience from the journey, or being subjected to the heat of the one or the cold of the other.

Days at Muirhead: or, the Lessons of Little Olive's Midsummer Holidays. (Blackwood).—Amy's Kitchen: a Village Romance. By the Author of 'A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam.' (Lockwood).—In the first of these works we have a carefully-written sermon, though presented in the guise of a tale. There are objections to this style of writing for the young; it being deemed preferable that they should receive all necessary religious instruction from the lips of a parent, who must be the best judge of the fittest times and ages at which the little ones should be made acquainted with divine truths. We looked into 'Amy's Kitchen' thinking of nothing less than the necessity of pronouncing an opinion upon the merits of some delicate new concoctions; but instead of choice dishes and savoury soups we found a room full of children,

or, in other words, a nursery for the poor. We are puzzled to determine the age of the readers for whom this little volume is intended, as conversations about courtship and the obligations of marriage are not generally part of the programme of the entertainment of the nursery, whilst the general treatment is too trivial for grown persons.

Handbook of Dairy Husbandry. By John Chalmers Morton. (Longman & Co.).—Mr. Morton, who is especially competent to write on dairies, begins by treating of milk and cheese statistically. He tells us of one feeder whose forty-seven Ayrshire cows yielded 30,660 gallons annually, or 650 gallons each; but then they consumed between thirty and forty pounds weight of food daily. He then goes on to prove how important and valuable are the familiar common things, cheese and butter. This being established, he instructs the patient reader in the art and mystery of feeding cows, of choosing cows, of managing dairies generally, and of milk, butter, and cheese at large. A monthly calendar of dairy operations is added, with an ample index. The publication will, no doubt, be useful to the classes for whom it is intended.

Jenusa; or, Pleasant Reminiscences of a Two Years' Residence in the Island of Sardinia. By Mary Davey. (Bath, Binns & Co.).—Mr. Punch, our merry and wise contemporary, has done not a little to laugh out of countenance the dramatists of that solemn school who cannot get on without "Sith," or "I trow," and "Go to." Much is it to be wished that he, or any other censor of follies, would open "a class" for the benefit of travelling gentlemen who write books; and endeavour to persuade them that there is beauty in a plain tale, and that artificial flowers of fancy have been worn and worn again, till the most good-tempered of beholders has come to hate the sight of them. Translated into the natural language which well-educated gentlemen and ladies use, these 'Reminiscences of Sardinia' might be made, not only pleasant, but useful,—for the island is not much known to the English. As they stand, the amount of affectation is so great as to render the book distasteful, where it was meant to be attractive. The author's amblings, and ejaculations, and coquetries, distract attention from the matter of her discourse. We are glad to escape from them, and to shut the book.

The Book of Job in English Verse. Translated from the Original Hebrew, with Notes, Critical and Explanatory, by Lieut.-Col. W. C. Stather, Retired List, Bombay Army. (Bath, Binns & Goodwin).—We cannot be bribed by the words "original Hebrew" to think this other than a waste of labour: a mistake which a modest reader of Holy Writ would hardly have permitted himself to make. We can understand an author beguiling the hours of leisure snatched from official life by an exercise of patient ingenuity like this; but that which is interesting when followed as a private pursuit changes its character when the public gaze is to be turned on it. The prose version, we all know, is infinitely more poetical than Lieut.-Col. Stather's "lengths." How strange, to use no stronger epithet, is the desire to tamper with the Bible, which seems to possess many well-meaning and not purposely irreverent persons! We remember some years ago to have been more astounded than edified by a metrical paraphrase of "Isaiah," done in a canting rhythm, and by one who, in other of her essays, proved herself shrewd as an author. The Parables have tempted more than one "good soul" to dilute their simple and admirable narration into feeble rhyme. Here is another specimen of misdirected industry; and by no means, we think, the worst that could be named.

Poems read at the Opening of the Fraternity Lectures, 1858-9, America, by F. B. Sanborn. Character, by R. Leighton, Jun. (Boston, U.S.).—We are not much warmed by the idea of an inaugural oration. The thought of Oxford. Prize Poems (in spite of one or two glowing exceptions) casts over us the shade of an academical chill. Brother Jonathan, however, seems to regard both classes of intellectual exercise with a solemn relish. Dreary as this pair of poems appear to us, we have no doubt that when read they were dear to

the hearts of many among the Fraternity congregation. Here they cannot have a large circulation or sympathy. Together with this book, having evoked the venerable shades of the Muses in trencher caps, we may mention a volume styled *Poems, Lyrical, Didactic, and Romantic*, by M. H. G. Cruikshank (Wertheim), because their author has not been afraid to measure herself against Reginald Heber by committing another 'Palestine' in heroic metre. This establishes a case of pretension, which should be discouraged; and the more so as there is nothing in the lyrical or romantic portions of the little volume warranting the use of such ambitious adjectives.—*The Re-Burial; or, the Grave in Galilee*, by the Author of 'Uriel' (Chapman), is one more example of zeal without self-knowledge.

Among pamphlets of an unclassable nature we notice, *Books and Libraries: a Lecture*, delivered at Ryde, by Sir J. Simeon (Parker & Son).—*The Paper Duty Considered*, by H. G. Bohn.—*The Life and Writings of Oliver Goldsmith*, by Dr. Kalisch (Longman).—*Mr. Baines on the Comparative Properties of Human and Animal Milks* (Churchill).—*The Organs of the Senses and the Cerebral Faculties connected with them*, by W. E. C. Nourse (Eyles).—*On the Employment of Trained Nurses among the Labouring Poor*, by a Physician (Churchill).—*Of Woman in the Social State, of her Labour and of her Remuneration*, by M. B. de Perthes.—*Souvenirs d'Algérie*, par Madame A. Gael (Paris, Dentu).—*Trades' Unions and Strikes, their Philosophy and Intention*, by T. J. Dunning (Harley).—the Rev. A. Gatty *On the Poetical Character, Illustrated from the Works of A. Tennyson* (Bell).—*Lord Stratford: a Lecture*, by the Rev. A. Cazenove (Simpkin).—*Mr. Porter's Essay on Life Assurance* (Layton).—*North Berwick: What to See, and How to See it* (Nimmo).—*Mr. Sketcheley's Notes on Newark* (Moss).—*The Romans in Gloucestershire*, by the Rev. S. Lysons (Hamilton).—*Mr. Wilde's Essay on the Unmanufactured Animal Remains in the Royal Irish Academy*.—*New Zealand: a Handbook for Emigrants*.—*Baron de Forrester's Companion to Portugal and its Capabilities* (Weale).—*Dr. Mann's Description of Natal* (Algar).—*An Address before the New England Historic-Genaeological Society, on the Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Major-Gen. J. Wolfe*, by L. Sabine. —*Calisthenics: a Complete System of Bodily Culture*, by H. de Laespée. —*Hints on the Building and Management of Schools*, by Harry Chester (Chapman & Hall).—*The Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of St. Mark's Hospital* (Cox).—*The Third Report of the Commissioners for Public Baths in the Parish of Westminster* (Brettell).—*On the Construction of Horse Railways for Branch Lines*, by C. Burn (Weale).—*The Perils of Policy-Holders and the Liabilities of Life Offices*, by W. Carpenter (Wilson).—*and Population Fallacies: a Defence of the Malthusian or True History of Society*, by a Graduate of Medicine (Truelove).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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Hogg's *Merchants and Iron Trade's Guide*, new edit. 7s. 6d. cl.
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Hutton's *Principia Græca*, 2nd edit. 12mo. 3s. cl.
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A MORNING AT EDEN LODGE.

A few days ago we passed a very pleasant morning in the Library at Eden Lodge. Eden Lodge is a charming place,—old books, old trees, a sunny lawn, the park in front, an open sweep of landscape in the rear (now fading under the builder's art),—combining to render it a nook all but as charming as its primitive and softly-sounding name. But the interest of the moment centres, not in trees and books, but in certain chests of old letters and papers about the great and illustrious dead. In these records one lives again, in the society, so to say, of some of the most renowned men and women of the last century. Among the company are Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Burke, Gibbon, Washington, Adam Smith, Loughborough, Shelburne, Nelson, Canning, and a hundred more, of the highest name and fame.

By leave of the noble proprietor of these papers, we took some passages from this Correspondence. Those passages we have the pleasure of laying before our readers, as new and curious contributions to the History of the Time—materials also for its literary and political biography.

We begin our selections with a note from Hugh Elliott, our resident Minister at the Court of Frederick the Great. It will interest Mr. Carlyle:—

Berlin, December 18, 1777.

My dearest Eden,—Poor Harvey returns in such haste to England that I have no time to write by him to the office; indeed, it is of no consequence, for I have not one satisfactory line to transmit. The King of Prussia received intelligence of Burgoyne's defeat ten days before it was confirmed from England. A close correspondence is carried on with the rebels, and I am almost certain the King of Prussia expects to see Lord Chatham soon at the head of our affairs. You have no conception of the bad effect of his lordship's epithets upon the German princes. We have little to expect from this court; there is certainly a deep-rooted enmity to us and to our sovereign. We are supposed to be beat and ruined; and will Europe never learn that storm, tempest, and adversity are the nurse of all our greatness? Would that Burgoyne had recollected Thermopylæ: a soldier never should survive such a defeat. I long to hear your ideas concerning the King of Prussia's conduct towards Great Britain in this critical moment. Not a word is said here by the ministers. I am treated with great civility, but kept perfectly in the dark. Should Ministry change, I am resolved to stand or fall with Lord Suffolk. Poor Harvey has lost his brother in America; you will find him perfectly discreet. Ever yours, H. E.

P.S. Tell Eleanor she must not be angry at me for not writing to her. I am in too low spirits. Harvey carries with him a letter of introduction from me to Lord Suffolk; I beg you will present

him. He has an independent seat, independent principles, and the best intentions.

Of the debate on the Preliminaries of the Peace, which took place in the House of Lords on the 9th of December, 1762, there is no report in the Parliamentary History. The best account we have is the summary in Walpole's 'Memoirs'; and as Walpole says that Lord Temple "spoke with less than usual warmth," we may judge from the descriptive notes on this very debate made by Lord Beauchamp (second Marquis of Hertford), who was present in the House of Lords, and who quotes his "very words," what was usual with him:—

London, December 10th.

Dear Eden,—As I dare say you feel some curiosity to be informed of what passed in the House of Lords yesterday, I sit down, though somewhat muzzy from having continued there till eleven at night, to give you some account of their proceedings. The debate was opened by Lord Shelburne, who moved for an address of thanks to the King, for having communicated the preliminary articles of peace to them. His speech was full of materials which he had gathered from the conversation of merchants, and, therefore, very pertinent; but the composition was indifferent, and the delivery very ungraceful. Lord Grosvenor seconded him in a very few panegyric words. Then rose the Duke of Grafton, for the first time, in answer to the two Lords, and spoke for about ten minutes with great ease and propriety of expression, but marred all by turning round to Lord Bute and affirming that every measure of his administration had been base and corrupt. Lord Bute answered him with becoming scorn, and then entered into a very elaborate defence of the Peace, in bad language and an unbecoming manner, but with great strength of argument. Lord Temple abused the Peace as unsound, unsafe, and dishonourable; these were his very words: he spoke very sensibly, and without any personal animadversion, but he wants the sinews of oratory. My Lord Hardwicke then gave us the true speech of an old, hackneyed politician, who was determined to disgust neither party, but to act afterwards as he should judge the most expedient to his own interests. My Lord Halifax answered him in a very masterly speech of a full hour, in which he specified, with the utmost perspicuity, the various advantages resulting from the present treaty, in a commercial view. The whole was wound up by Lord Mansfield, in as fine a speech as ever was heard; and then the address of thanks was voted without a division. I should have told you that the Chancellor attacked the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Hardwicke for inconsistency of conduct, in having last year declared in favour of any specific measures in Council, and now taking a contrary side; he has a great deal of dry humour, passion, and severity. Lord Suffolk likewise spoke. In the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt spoke for four hours on a chair, on which he was conveyed, amidst the acclamation of the people: he had had a fit of the gout the whole week before. At two in the morning, Mr. Dempster obliged the House to divide, and was, with 64 others, against 319 for the address. Do not mention my name, if you think it worth while to quote my letters, lest the speakers should hear my sentiments repeated to them. I wrote the above in a violent hurry.—Yours ever, my dear Eden, BEAUCHAMP.

The following letters from Edmund Burke to Mr. Eden, then Under-Secretary of State, relate to a man described in the newspapers of the time as Thomas Connor, *alias* James Smith, who had been convicted of stealing upwards of three hundred yards of silk, out of the house of a Mr. Mason, and who had on the 1st of August been ordered for execution on Wednesday the 14th:—

Beaconsfield, August 12, 1776. Monday.

Dear Sir,—If there be any foundation for the facts alleged in the Petition which my countryman will have the honour to deliver to you, I am sure you will think them deserving your attention. If the poor man be innocent, I do not know that it is worth while to hang him, though he is an Irishman. He certainly is in great danger from the character of that country, if not from his guilt; for he has neglected to make any application, even so far

from the source of power as myself, until this time, at Beaconsfield, two o'clock on Monday; he is sentenced to die on Wednesday. The bearer will give you the particulars, which may be necessary to induce your humanity to make an application for a respite for this unfortunate wretch until further inquiry can be made about his case. The bearer, I know, is an honest, poor man, and believes himself in the innocence of his compatriot. At any rate, I do not think much harm can be done by delay where there is the least chance of innocence. Even if that were not quite clear, I must think that he might be as well employed in clearing the Thames, on the principles and for the purposes of your Bill, as, on the old scheme, poisoning the air at Tyburn. You will oblige me by looking into this case. If there be any grounds for mercy, either of total pardon or commutation of punishment, the thing cannot be in better hands. I beg a thousand pardons for the trouble, and am, with the greatest esteem and regard, dear Sir, your most obedient and humble servant, EDM. BURKE.

As the time presses, I recommend this poor blunderer to your immediate attention.

Beaconsfield, August 14, 1776. Wednesday.

Dear Sir,—I am much obliged to you for the kind attention you have given to the letter which I wrote to you under circumstances unfavourable enough, at least in point of time. I am very sensible of your humanity and goodness upon the occasion, and think Lord Suffolk behaved with great generosity. The recorder's absence was undoubtedly; but I think I can answer for him that executions are not among his *menus plaisirs*, and that he will not be very angry that Death did not attend upon his report. I rather incline to be of your opinion with regard to Connor's guilt, though it does not appear that the evidence quite came up to what would be satisfactory where life was concerned. I think juries, though they commonly err on the merciful side, sometimes make free to *presume* a little too much, and all presumptions short of *violence* are edged tools. If his innocence was very probable, I should be sorry that he should be of use to the public rather on the water than on the land, if he liked the latter better. But as the offence for which he was indicted is of the worst kind, and that it is rather lenient than strict justice, which hopes him innocent, I confess I very well like the resource found by your Bill, and think he will make a very proper article in Mr. Campbell's repository for the space of time you mention. If afterwards he should think it more profitable to be a rogue than an honest man, I believe we must leave him to the old-fashioned justice. By the way, I must tell you that our Justices are sadly at a loss how to dispose of two very stout good subjects condemned to hard labour at the last assizes for this county. The Judge told them that they cannot keep them in jail, and they knew not what to do with them. Until the counties can arrange themselves, might you not take the stock on hand for the use of the Thames? I am, with many thanks to you and to Lord Suffolk, with great esteem and regard, dear Sir, your most faithful and obliged humble servant, EDM. BURKE.

It might be inferred from Burke's letter of the 14th that his application had been successful. The man was certainly respited; but, according to the *Evening Post* of the 15th of August, for very different reasons from those given by Burke:—

"Yesterday morning [the 14th], at one o'clock, a respite was sent to Newgate from the Secretary of State's Office, for Edward Connor, *alias* Smith, who was to have been executed that day for breaking into the house of Mr. Mason, in Raven Row, Spitalfields, and stealing a quantity of silk. He will set out to-morrow for Dublin, in order to take his trial for the murder of — Howlett, a bailiff belonging to Justice Beasley. After the murder was perpetrated, he and his accomplice put the body in a sack, and were going to throw it into the Liffey, when they were met by one Underwood, a revenue officer, who, suspecting that there were run goods, demanded to see the contents; upon which a scuffle ensued; but upon Mr. Underwood firing a pistol, the villains made off, and left him

in possession on opening with his offered for. It is written in Viceroy's Ministry. Dear if this and to the Government affection country what I a little or wrong more at with the faithful

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in possession of the booty. To his great surprise, on opening the sack, he found the body of a man with his throat cut across. A reward of 50*l.* was offered for the taking of him."

It is not certain whether the next letter was written in 1782, when the Duke of Portland was Viceroy, or in 1783, when, with the Coalition Ministry, he was First Lord of the Treasury:—

Dear Sir,—I should be most sincerely concerned if this affair should not end to your satisfaction, and to the ease and honour of the Duke of Portland's Government. But I can interfere no further. My affection both for my native and my adopted country lead me to wish for settlement. But by what I hear every hour of the state of that country, a little parliamentary arrangement, whether right or wrong, is totally swallowed up in concerns of a more arduous nature. I have the honour to be, with the most sincere regard, dear Sir, your most faithful and obedient humble servant,

EDM. BURKE.

Who the Mr. Garstin referred to in the following may have been we have not ascertained:—

Westminster, Saturday.

Dear Sir,—I unknowingly imposed upon you yesterday, with regard to the history of Mr. Garstin. I find that the unhappy young person in question, is the natural son of Mr. Colebrooke, brother to Sir George. He was much under the protection of the late Lord Granby, who had a great regard for his father. I am sure the new circumstances that appear in the case, will not the less, but rather more strongly, interest your goodness and humanity in favour of this young man. I have the honour to be, dear Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

EDM. BURKE.

A letter from General R. Fitzpatrick—Mr. Fox's great friend—has a like humane object. It appears from the 'Annual Register' that on the 6th of July, 1780, Charles Kent and Letitia Holland were tried for pulling down Lord Mansfield's house, and were both found guilty. Holland is described as a handsome young woman about eighteen. The papers of the 14th announce that she had been respited:—

Monday, July 25.

Dear Sir,—As I know you are a professed enemy to severe punishments for slight offences, I will trouble you with some particulars relative to the case of Letitia Holland, the poor girl now in the cells of Newgate, whom I recommended to your protection yesterday. What first interested me upon her account was a story I had heard, and which I found upon inquiry true, that, upon her trial, being asked, "What she had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against her," she fell upon her knees, and without saying any thing in her own favour, only entreated the Court to show mercy to her lover, Charles Kent, whose innocence she solemnly attested, and who had been convicted with her of having been active in the riot at Lord Mansfield's. Her own case was, I think, a very hard one, since nothing appeared against her but her having been in the house while they were demolishing it, and her being in possession of a green petticoat and some other trifles, which, according to her account, she had received from some of the rioters, who knew her by name, had called her into the house and given her rum, with which she was so intoxicated as to be scarcely sensible of what she did. Upon this evidence she was convicted, and ordered for execution: fortunately before the day, some of these circumstances were, I suppose, represented in her favour, though she is totally destitute of friends as well as parents, having no relations except two younger sisters, she herself not being above seventeen years old; and she was respited during pleasure. The night before she was to have suffered, according to the accounts of all the persons in the prison, she seemed only occupied about the fate of her lover; whose innocence she still perseveres in asserting; and who in dying declared he regretted life upon her account alone. The serjeant of the Guards upon duty at Newgate assured me that the night before his execution he could plainly distinguish both their voices in the separate cells, he enjoining on her never to forget him,

and to let his fate and her own escape be a warning to her in future; and she repeating her declarations of his innocence, and offering up prayers for his pardon. Their situation was so interesting, that even the turnkey himself was moved by their distress, and, contrary to the regulations of the prison, upon his protesting she was dearer to him than his life allowed him an interview with her in the morning, before he died; and this man, whose office has probably furnished him a very comfortable share of philosophy upon these occasions, assured me he had been extremely affected by the scene of their parting. In this condition I saw her, having been three weeks confined in Newgate without a farthing to support her; half of the trifle I gave her, she immediately sent to procure burial for her lover; and the people of the prison (who really seemed all interested for her), as soon as they could, provided her some dinner; but she was so overcome by her distress, that when it was brought, though she had been near three days without tasting food, she was with difficulty prevailed upon to touch it. From the gaoler's account, I understand, that unless she has interest to procure a free pardon, she will be confined either for three or seven years; in which case the poor girl may perhaps starve in prison: her life may have been preserved only for her own misfortune; but could she be set at liberty, it is not improbable that the impression of what she has suffered being fresh upon her mind, she might be put in some decent method of getting her livelihood; for which purpose I have got a small subscription for her. At her time of life, with a person far from disagreeable, and totally destitute of friends, it is not wonderful that the sort of society she lived in should have drawn her into her present melancholy situation; but I am persuaded that I need add nothing to these circumstances, which I assure you are literally true, to induce you to interest yourself on her behalf; and I am convinced that, so far from expecting from me any apology for troubling you, you will be obliged to me for having given you an opportunity of doing what cannot be denied to be an act of real charity and good nature. —I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. R. FITZPATRICK.

In 1778, under the Conciliatory Bills, as they were called, Mr. Eden, whose brother had been the last Colonial Governor of Maryland, was appointed one of the Commissioners, and visited America. The Dr. Ferguson mentioned in the following letter from Washington was, we presume, Adam Ferguson, Secretary to the Commissioners:—

Camp, near Valley Forge, June 15, 1778.

Sir,—On Wednesday evening I had the honour to receive your polite favour of the 9th instant. If an occasion shall present itself of an interview with Doctor Ferguson, you may rely, Sir, I shall esteem myself happy, in showing him the civilities due to his literary and social character. I thank you much for your care of the letters addressed to myself. The one from your brother, Sir Robert, gave me particular satisfaction, as it not only excited a pleasing remembrance of our past intimacy and friendship during his residence in this country, but also served to show that they had not been impaired by an opposition of political sentiments. And you will permit me to add, that if the situation of national affairs would admit, I should be no less desirous of cultivating your acquaintance than you would be of mine. With respect to the other letters, I shall transmit them to the person to whom they are directed, as opportunities may offer.—I have the honour to be, with great personal esteem and respect, Sir, your most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

In 1779, Mr. Eden published 'Four Letters to the Earl of Carlisle,' on the effect of party spirit and parties,—the war,—the public debts and public credits,—and on the representation of Ireland, respecting a free trade. The following letter from Adam Smith to Mr. Eden is important, as an able commentary by the ablest of our economists:—

Edinburgh, 3rd of January, 1780.

Dear Sir,—It gives me very great pleasure to hear of the success of your letters to Lord Carlisle. I acknowledge I was not a little anxious about the success of a pamphlet which abused no party and no person, and which represented the

state of public affairs as less desperate than it is commonly believed to be. The nation, I hope, is coming both into better humour and better spirits than I believed it to be. Besides the editions you mention, your letters have gone through an edition even in this narrow country. I do not know how to thank you for the very honourable mention you have made of me. It does not occur to me that much can be added to what you have already said. The difficulty of inventing new taxes, or increasing the old, is, I apprehend, the principal cause of our embarrassment. Besides a strict attention to economy, there appears to me to be three very obvious methods by which the public revenue can be increased without laying any new burthen upon the people. The first, is a repeal of all bounties upon exportation. These in Scotland and England together amount to about 300,000*l.* a year; exclusive of the bounty upon corn, which, in some years, has amounted to a sum equal to all the other bounties—it will probably amount to a very considerable sum this year. When we cannot find taxes to carry on a defensive war, our merchants ought not to complain if we refuse to tax ourselves any longer, in order to support a few feeble and languishing branches of their commerce. The second, is a repeal of all prohibitions of importation, whether absolute or circumstantial, and the substitution of moderate and reasonable duties in the room of them. A prohibition can answer no purpose but that of monopoly. No revenue can arise from it, but in consequence of its violation, and of the forfeiture of the prohibited goods. Instead of encouraging, it commonly prevents the improvement and extension of the branch of industry it is meant to promote. Dutch cured herrings cannot be imported upon forfeiture of ship and cargo. They are, however, vastly superior to British cured; you can scarce imagine the difference. The price of a barrel of British cured herrings is about a guinea, and that of the Dutch, I imagine, is nearly the same. Instead of the prohibition, lay a tax of half-a-guinea a barrel upon Dutch herrings. Dutch herrings, will, in this case, sell in Great Britain at 3*s.* or 3*s.* 6*d.*; a circumstance which will confine them altogether to the tables of the better sort of people. The British curers will immediately endeavour to get this high price, and, by superior care and cleanliness, to raise their goods to an equality with the Dutch, and this emulation will, probably, in five or six years' time, raise the manufacture to a degree of improvement, which at present I despair of its attaining to in fifty or sixty years. Our fisheries may then rival the Dutch in foreign markets, where at present they cannot come into competition with them, and the manufacture may not only be much improved, but greatly extended. Prohibitions do not prevent the importation of the prohibited goods. They are bought everywhere, in the fair way of trade, by people who are not in the least aware that they are buying them. About a week after I was made a Commissioner of the Customs, upon looking over the list of prohibited goods (which is hung up in every Custom-house, and which is well worth your considering), and upon examining my own wearing apparel, I found to my great astonishment, that I had scarce a stock, a cravat, a pair of ruffles, or a pocket-handkerchief which was not prohibited to be worn or used in Great Britain. I wished to set an example, and burnt them all. I will not advise you to examine either your own or Mrs. Eden's apparel or household furniture, lest you be brought into a scrape of the same kind. The sole effect of a prohibition is, to hinder the revenue from profiting by the importation. All those high duties, which make it scarce possible to trade fairly in the goods upon which they are imposed, are equally hurtful to the revenue, and equally favourable to smuggling, as absolute prohibitions. It is difficult to say what such a repeal of all prohibitions, and of such exorbitant duties as are scarce ever fairly paid, might produce. I imagine it would produce a still greater sum than the repeal of all bounties, provided a reasonable tax was always substituted in the room both of the exorbitant tax and of the prohibition. The third is, a repeal of the prohibition of exporting wool, and a substitution of a pretty high duty in

the room of it. The price of wool is now lower than that in the time of Edward the Third; because now it is confined to the market of Great Britain; whereas, then the market of the world was open to it. The low price of wool tends to debase the quality of the commodity, and may thus hurt the woollen manufacture in one way as much as it may benefit it in another. By this prohibition, besides, the interest of the grower is evidently sacrificed to the interest of the manufacturer. A real tax is laid upon the one for the benefit of the other. In old times a duty upon the exportation of wool was the most important branch of the Customs. I heartily congratulate you upon the unexpected good temper of Ireland. I trust in God that Administration will be wise and steady enough not to disappoint that people in any one thing they have given them reason to expect. Give them as much more as you will, but never throw out a single hint that you wish to give them anything less.—Remember me to all friends, and believe me to be, with great esteem and regard, dear Sir, most entirely yours,

ADAM SMITH.

Here we pause for the day. Our materials are vast, and we shall give another sample of them next week.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE entire collection of pictures formed by M. Edmond Beaucousin, at Paris, has recently been purchased by the Director of the National Gallery. They are about forty-six in number, and, although, for the most part, of very small dimensions, considerable alterations, or rather expedients, have been adopted in the Gallery for their reception. The price paid for the collection is said to have been 9,200*l.* Eight of the pictures were exhibited to the public last week; and since that period two long screens have been erected in the Great West Room, placed parallel to each other and in the direction of north and south. Only cabinet pictures are placed upon them, but as the light falls directly from above they are seen to great disadvantage. The already far too narrow room is very inconveniently crowded, and it cannot but be hoped that some speedy remedy is at hand.

The spirited advances of the Director must, in spite of numerous petty expedients for accommodation, come to an end, if the collection remains pent up as it now is. The daily crowds of visitors, and the class of pictures which most engages their attention, clearly show that the National Gallery—both as a school of Art and as a museum of historical and pictorial records—is universally popular. Surely, indeed, this good and wholesome recreation deserves every encouragement and promotion, instead of a recognition on the part of the supreme authorities which is little more than toleration. The pictures which compose the latest acquisition are both historical and academic. Out of the entire number, about thirty have been considered worthy of exhibition to the public. The largest and most important picture is an Allegory, by Bronzino, emblematic of Vice and Pleasure. It is described by Vasari, who mentions that it was sent to France for Francis the First. The figures are the size of life; but the grouping is artificial, and the attitudes are strained. The finish, however, is exquisite, and the drawing executed with extreme care; the colouring, also, is clear and simple; whilst the whole picture, as is the case with works of this nature, improves wonderfully on further acquaintance.

The central and principal figures are Cupid kissing Venus. The goddess, partially seated on a pink cushion with white drapery shaded with blue, holds the golden apple in her left hand, and with the other raises the arrow of Cupid above his head. In front of Venus, to the right, stands a naked, roguish-looking boy, holding in both his hands a mass of roses. He seems to endeavour to attract the attention of the lovers by his Puck-like countenance and his merry laugh;—but the moral begins to show itself on further examination. This joyous deception springs from sin. Whilst the foremost foot of the boy wears an anklet of bells belonging to Folly, the other foot is detained within

the circling tail of a Harpy, being cruelly torn and spiked by thorns of formidable length. The Harpy, assuming a lovely female countenance, and wearing both tiara and embroidered mantle, rises behind the boy just described, and presses forward to offer the lovers a honeycomb, whilst, with the other hand, she carefully conceals, and yet shows to the spectator, the scorpion-like extremity of her tail. The claws and feline character of the lower limbs are also visible. Above these figures may be seen the bald head and broad wings of Time. An hour-glass rests on his shoulders, and his strong right arm is spreading a blue veil behind all the figures, which, by this means, affords a deep azure background to the whole picture. A female figure, on the opposite side, attempts to tear away the veil from him; but Time is too strong, and the blue veil of oblivion seems ready to encircle all as in a net. At the feet of Cupid are the quiver and myrtle, and two doves. Immediately behind him Jealousy, or Despair—a well-imagined and wonderfully foreshortened figure—is seen tearing her snake-like hair. At the feet of Venus lie three masks, still further indicating dissimulation. This picture, undoubtedly a *chef-d'œuvre*, is said to have been, at one time, in the gallery at Althorp.—Another picture by the same painter, belonging also to the Beaucousin Collection, the Portrait of a Lady, dressed in black, standing, and seen to the knees, is full of individual character. It serves by its position, being hung near to a portrait by Pontormo, to confirm the statement of Vasari, that the works of both master and pupil have often been confounded. The Pontormo portrait exhibits a boy, full-length, in a rich crimson satin dress, with black mantle and cap, standing upon a brown pavement, with a green and orange curtain hanging for a background.

The Titian, however, is next in importance to the Bronzino. It is very peculiar, and puzzling also. A female saint kneels and caresses the infant Saviour, lying on the lap of the Virgin, who is seated in a rich and beautiful landscape, to whom the infant John, holding the usual cross, is handing fruit and flowers. Wild mountains form the background. A naked boy-angel, in the clouds, appears to some shepherds, who are hurrying their flocks and herds forward with wonderful speed.

With the exception of a narrow crimson girdle round the waist of the kneeling female, there is no red whatever in the picture. Most unusually, even the upper and lower garments of the Virgin are of one monotonous deep blue. The veils of both females are yellow, or brownish grey. The flesh tints of the infant Saviour, and of the face of the female caressing him, are warm in the extreme, such as indeed Van Dyck at one period of his career gloried in painting; but the countenance of the Virgin is in a more subdued tone, approaching to shadow. The blue on the mountains is crude in the extreme; and, notwithstanding such preponderance of one colour as almost to claim for it the appellation of "the blue Titian," it is a picture of wonderful beauty and mellowness. The figures are on a somewhat small scale. The picture came from the sacristy of the Church of the Escorial, and was subsequently in the Coesvelt Collection.

An admirable Portrait of a Man, in furred robe, holding a rosary, with one hand raised to his breast as if crossing himself, is a superb example of Mabuse. Those who remember Lord Carlisle's fine picture of 'The Adoration of the Magi,' by the same master, will appreciate this fragment. The background, exhibiting part of an internal cornice, probably some portion of the choir of a church, is almost reality itself.—'The Death of the Virgin,' attributed to Martin Schongauer, or Schoen, whose engravings are more generally known than his paintings, is a small and precious miniature in oil. It came from the collection of the King of Holland.

A small, seated, whole-length figure of a Magdalen reading is attributed to Roger Van der Weyden the younger, — and two large seated figures, called 'Daphnis and Chloe,' by Paris Bordone, complete the first instalment of the Beaucousin pictures.

Upon the screens have been placed the following pictures:—Four frieze-like pictures, by Giulio

Romano, about four feet long each, from the Orleans Gallery. They were engraved by Couché, Michel, and Racine, and seem to have been originally painted on wood. Two of the subjects—'The Rape of the Sabines' and 'The Continence of Scipio'—were in the collection of Jeremiah Harman, and sold at his sale for little more than forty guineas each, although they were valued separately to the Duke of Bridgewater, in the first instance, for 200*l.* They are charmingly mellow in colour, and afford a wholesome antidote to the crudities and vagaries which so often bear the name of this illustrious pupil of Raphael.

A charming little picture by Conegliano, formerly belonging to Lord Powerscourt and subsequently in the collection of Mr. Coningham, M.P., deserves a careful inspection. It is signed IOANES, BAPTISTA, CONEGLA. P.—The Virgin looks at the spectator, and the infant Saviour, who stands on her knees, appears as if about to walk away from her. The background is very elaborate, with numerous buildings.

'Noli me tangere,' a small picture, by the son of Andrea Mantegna, has curiously thin figures and quaint dark foliage against a light sky. 'The Adoration of the Magi,' by Dosso Dossi, is small and of arched form. It is valuable principally as indicating his style. 'The Woman taken in Adultery,' by Mazzolini da Ferrara, also small and arched; and 'The Agony in the Garden,' by Garofalo, together with 'The Virgin and Child,' by Albertini, and a 'Charity,' with three Children, are very small, and chiefly serviceable as showing the compositions adopted by those Masters. A male portrait, in black dress, with crimson sleeves, is attributed to François Clouet; and a very small, smooth picture of 'Pan and Syrinx,' by Rottenhammer, displays wonderful finish, and great beauty and harmony of colour. A fair 'Venetian Lady,' by Bissolo, a pupil of the Bellini, will find many admirers, if only for the beauty of her dress and the embroidery. Upon the walls have been added a Lorenzo di Credi, of 'The Virgin adoring the Infant Christ,' who lies on the ground, and turns away from her with supreme indifference. It is very similar to a picture at Florence. Roger Van der Weyden—'Portraits of himself and Wife'—two busts, life-size, painted with wonderful force and truth to Nature. His red turban and black dress contrast with the purple of the lady, and her ample white head-dress enveloping the neck also, and showing two large pins, curiously prominent on the upper surface.

A large picture by Lorenzo Costa, recently added to the Gallery, has not hitherto been recorded in the *Athenæum*. It is a fine and powerfully painted picture, remarkable for the richness of the colouring, and valuable as a link between the works of Gozzoli and of Garofalo. He was also the friend and assistant of Francia. The picture is signed on the lintel of the square door, beneath the seated Virgin and Child, LAVRENTIVS. COSTA. F. 1505. A landscape, with a fortified island on a lake, seen through the door, is very pleasing. Two boy-angels, with pipe and guitar, are seated beside it; and the wing-panels are filled with seated figures of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, seen to the knees. Below them are whole-length figures of St. Peter and St. Philip, with landscape backgrounds.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

THIS afternoon the Pitti Palace once more opened its great doors to receive the fourth race which has tenanted the huge fabric since it was begun, just four hundred years ago, by Messer Luca Pitti, that "rich and magnanimous citizen," who had resolved on making his family mansion eclipse the grandeur of Palazzo Medici (now Riccardi) in *Via Larga*, by raising a pile so vast and stately, that the grand Strozzi Palace at Santa Trinità might stand within its central courtyard.

The entrance of Prince Eugene of Savoy this day into Florence, as Lord-Lieutenant of Tuscany, with Ricasoli as Governor-General, forms a fitting sequel to the universal suffrage which I described in my last letter. Great and heartfelt has been

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the popular rejoicing in this long-desired advent of the kinsman of the *Ré galantuomo* amongst us, and, of course, the whole city was a-bloom from early morning with silken hangings, bright banners and brighter faces, through every street and square. As the morning wore on, long trains of country-folks poured in at the gates, each party bearing the banner of its respective parish, crowned with flowers and laurels. Many of these groups came from a considerable distance, as, for instance, that from Ponte a Greve in the Mugello, no less than fifteen miles from Florence.

About twelve o'clock, the time at which the Prince was expected to reach the station from Leghorn, where he disembarked last night, the view down the last half of Borg' ognissanti to the Porta a Prato was wonderfully picturesque and characteristic. The long broad thoroughfare was paved with heads, and wooded at intervals with knots of banners, while hundreds more floated from the thronged windows and balconies on both sides of the way. Right opposite where I stood was the tall pillared *loggia*, where the ex-Grand-Duke and his family were wont every year to stand and see the riderless horse-races on the feast of San Giovanni. Now the broad balcony was gaunt, undraped, and empty of all save a few bunches of branched irons for the illumination of to-night. Closing the prospect was the quaint old brown Prato gate, and away behind its dark-tiled roof and weathercock, there was an airy glimpse of wavy Ilac Appennine, with just a touch of snow lingering on its highest ridge, swimming in the soft air and sunshine of the lovely spring day.

Owing to the immense number of presentations to the Prince at Leghorn this morning, his arrival at the station was necessarily delayed for nearly two hours beyond the expected time. This disappointment was made known shortly before one o'clock; but it was borne by the assembled multitude with that suavity of good humour, which is a distinguishing merit of a Florence crowd; and in a twinkling, all the pastrycooks, confectioners' shops and *cafés* were filled to overflowing with hungry customers, or such as feared they "might be hungry by-and-by;" for the *entrée* of the Prince was said to be put off till four o'clock. When, therefore, shortly before three, the first gun boomed from the Fortezza da Basso, great was the scurry through piazza and street; and not a little amusing was it to watch the racing and munching sight-seers eager to take up again the places they had occupied in the forenoon. And so—to the bang of cannon and clash of military music, preceded and surrounded with tri-colored banners—came the handsome open carriage and four, with scarlet liveries, in which, sitting opposite to the *Gonfaloniere*, and side by side with "Bettino"—who looked as if this day's well-earned triumph had smoothed out half the lines from his resolute, thoughtful face—was the long-wished-for Prince Carignano,—a portly, personable man, past middle life, with a pleasant countenance—which his popular portraits have sorely libelled—dark-green uniform, and a frank, ready smile, which tallies well with the honest, unassuming character he has always borne. All down the street perspective, as far as the eye could follow, went the long train of equipages in his wake, containing the members of the Government and the Prince's suite, as well as a great number of the Florentine and other Italian nobles. The train passed on at a foot's pace, cleaving, as it seemed from a distance, through a solid mass of people, amidst loud *vivas* and clapping of hands. Sometimes the whole *cortège* came to a stop for many minutes, under a heavy rain of bouquets and garlands from window and balcony on both sides. And so they moved on towards the centre of the city, the crowd everywhere as dense, the *vivas* as hearty, and the flowers as lavish, and, I must needs say, to the honour of the Florence *gamins*, that the nosegays which fell in showers among them, a little short of the carriages at which they were aimed, were not greedily snatched up and appropriated like those which are thrown to the ladies at the Corso in Carnival-time, but honourably passed on to their rightful destination, as offerings of national homage not to be abstracted by the way. The Piedmontese troops which came in

yesterday, lined the streets through which the *cortège* passed, and the whole of the National Guard were drawn up on the Piazza della Signoria and the Piazza dei Pitti, keeping a broad clear space before the huge *façade* of the palace. On either side, the terraced colonnades or *rondos*, as they are called, were crowned with an unbroken throng of spectators, as well as the steep slope of the Piazza. The effect produced by the brilliant tri-colored flags floating and gleaming above the crowd on this rising ground was striking in the extreme, and most conspicuous in its touching appeal to all Italian hearts was the broad banner of the Venetian emigrants, who remained clustered about it a little apart from the rest of the colours, and not a few eyes grew moist as they glanced from the golden lion of St. Mark on its silken folds, to the long weepers of black crape which hung mournfully from the banner-staff. How strangely different looks the Piazza now! thought I, as with a rush of *vivas*, and in the middle of a prancing staff of brilliant uniforms, the royal carriage at last swept under the great dark archway,—how strangely and happily different, from what it did on just such a day eleven months ago, on that memorable 27th of April, when anxious groups were forming ever and anon on this slope in painful expectation of Duke Leopold's answer to the cry of his people! and as often as an eager hum of voices arose from any knot of loiterers, the *capi popolo* (leaders of the people) might be seen hurriedly moving to and fro, from group to group, unwearied, firm, and persuasive, enjoining perfect order, enforcing silence by entreaty, and whispering to the most impatient, "No clamour! no violence, if you love our Italy! We have waited ten long years to see this day; shall we lose it at the last by a senseless tumult? Be still, and let him make his choice undisturbed!" He *did* make his choice, and this is the harvest of that day's sowing.

As soon as the carriages had set down their occupants, and the staff-officers passed out from the portals again, when they (and especially General Durando, who lost his arm in the late war) were received with loud applause, the National Guard drew off, and let the crowd close in beneath the balcony; and after a time necessarily taken up in receiving his new officials, and during which shout after shout went up from the people in honour of "*Nostro Ré*," "*Italia libera*," and "*Our Brothers of Venice*,"—not forgetting that brave and noble Ricasoli, who has so steadily led the country through many trials to this full success,—the Prince made his appearance, bowing and smiling his thanks, on the balcony, and was received with such a welcome as, I am told by those who were near him on this occasion, brought tears to his eyes. After this, and a few parting *vivas*, the multitude streamed away rejoicing, to watch the preparations throughout the city for this evening's illumination.

So the fusion of Piedmont, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Emilia into one Italian kingdom is now a *fait accompli*, palpable to the popular eye, as well as undeniable by European cabinets, "*Vires acquirit eundo*,"—and the strength acquired from the progress already made will be used in good time to make another stage which shall yet further increase it.

TH. T.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer will succeed Lord Macaulay as a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

The National Portrait Gallery will be thrown freely open to holiday folks, without tickets, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next. The hours of admission will be from ten to five. On ordinary public days the Gallery is not open before twelve o'clock. An interesting medallion of Kirke White, by Chantrey, has recently been added to the collection. It was presented by Dr. Boot, at whose expense the original monument was erected many years ago over the Poet's grave in All Saints' Church, Cambridge. The medallion has the additional importance of showing that the Trustees recognize the plastic art as a legitimate means of portraiture. Casts from the tombs of Shakspeare and of Mary Queen of Scots are already there;

and it is to be hoped as soon as more commodious apartments are provided that marble busts, and small statues, too, may be forthcoming. At present the pictures have attained the number of ninety-seven.

Mrs. E. B. Browning wishes us to state that the verses in her '*Poems before Congress*,' entitled '*A Curse for a Nation*,' are levelled—not against England, as is generally thought—but against the United States; not on account, she now tells us, of any remissness on the Italian Question, but on account of the Negro Question. Every English reader of Mrs. Browning will rejoice in this assurance. We may be allowed to ask, in extenuation of our own hasty and incorrect inference,—why a rhyme on Negro Slavery should appear among '*Poems before Congress*'?

At the request of an eminent lady, Mr. E. G. Papworth took a cast from Mrs. Jameson's face after death. This cast is to be used, we believe, in preparing a bust of the deceased.

M. Louis Blanc delivered his discourse, '*On Mysterious Personages in France during the Eighteenth Century*,' with very great success. We observe that he is about to give a course of four lectures at the Marylebone Institution. The subject of this series is, '*The Salons of Paris in the Eighteenth Century: Social Intercourse—Fashion—Love—Philosophy*.'

Collected letters from Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy will shortly appear at Leipzig. The two editors, Prof. Droysen and Paul Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, have published an invitation to all those who are in possession of any letters from Mendelssohn to forward the proposed undertaking, by sending to them, either the originals, or very exact copies of those letters.

The Manchester Athenæum held a *Soirée* last Monday, in honour of Arctic enterprise. Invitations were issued to Sir Leopold M'Clintock, Captains Hobson, Young, and others; and Mr. Weld delivered a lecture on Modern Arctic Explorations, particularly with reference to the search for the Franklin Expedition. Captains Hobson and Young, who were present, were received by a crowded assemblage with great enthusiasm. The thanks of the meeting were proposed by Mr. Bazley, M.P. to Lady Franklin, for her kindness in contributing various objects of interest to the *conversazione*. Mr. Weld's address was illustrated by some excellent maps, and by Sir Leopold M'Clintock's sledge, cooking apparatus, tent, &c. By the kindness of General Sabine Mr. Weld was enabled to show the canteen which he had left on Melville Island when he accompanied Parry's Expedition, and which had been found by Sir L. M'Clintock, uninjured, though exposed for upwards of thirty years on Melville Island.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte has requested the Society for Wallonic Literature at Liège, to send him a Wallonic translation of the evangelist Matthew. The Prince observes, that the Liège dialect is the first among all the national languages of the Langue-d'oïl.

The Northwick Cabinet of Roman Coins has been dispersed during the past week by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson. It contained many pieces of a most remarkable character as regards rarity, beauty of type, and condition. The competition was very spirited, and the prices high. The following are worthy of especial notice:—Dupendius, or piece of two Asses, a fine specimen, 12*l.* 12*s.*—Livineia, ob. head of Octavian, rev. Aeneas carrying Anchises, a gold coin of great rarity, 27*l.* 5*s.*—Mussidia, with bust of Octavian, in gold, 16*l.*—Julius Cæsar, with bust and bare head of Octavian on the reverse, 15*l.* 10*s.*—Pompey the Great and Cnæus Pompey, Jun., a very fine coin, 35*l.*—Trajan, the Tiber personified holding down Dacia, a beautiful coin, of the large brass series, 20*l.*—a medallion of the same Emperor, with Jupiter standing between Juno and Minerva, a very fine coin of great rarity, 80*l.*—medallion of Hadrian, with radiated bust, also in bronze, 19*l.*—Commodus, relating to Britain, a bronze, 23*l.*—Gordian III., with youthful half-length figure to the left in armour, holding a Victrola, of two metals, and in a high state of preservation, 140*l.*—Otaclia, with fine bust of the Empress on the left, 30*l.* 10*s.*—a

large silver medallion of Hadrian, with laureated head to left, and Jupiter with long sceptre in reverse, 66l.—an unpublished large medallion in silver of Julia Domna, of very great beauty and merit, executed in high relief, 251l.—Hadrian, in large brass, with bust to the right, the Emperor addressing various soldiers, on the reverse, a beautiful coin, 24l. 10s.—Valerian, with bust to the left, 21l. 5s.—Antoninus Pius, unpublished, rev. ANNONA, a fine specimen, in large brass, 28l.—Faustina, Jun., with veiled bust, 31l.—Philip, Sen., with fine bust to left, fine and rare, 14l. 5s. The whole six days produced 3,320l. 11s.

Two Swedish ladies, the teacher, Miss Henrietta Oertengren, and the singer, Miss Sara Magnus, have received travelling stipends from the King of Sweden to the amount of 1,000 reichsthalers each, in order to continue their studies abroad. The first-named of these ladies is especially to acquire knowledge in the different countries of Europe, on the best methods of female instruction.

"There is scarcely anything," says our Naples Correspondent, "to write of literature. The *Civiltà Cattolica*, the great Jesuit organ, printed at Rome, is, as I have told you, now admitted into Naples, after a banishment of several years. The number of the 3rd of March has an attack upon Mr. Gladstone for his celebrated 'Letters' which revealed the state of the prisons; and the number of the 17th of March has a remarkable article, styled 'Il non Intervento.' Its reasoning and conclusions are singular. Starting from the principle of the equality of all men, and their undoubted right to look after their own interests, free from the intervention of others, it proceeds to say that a people are not a 'moral personage' without a governor, who with them, and in their name, may and must look after the well-being of the people,—may and must call in the assistance of neighbours to maintain order and justice:—in short, by a series of sophisms, it makes out a case for intervention in favour of the Holy Father, and for the occupation of his States."

"Recollections of Wilhelmine Schröder-Devrient," by Claire von Glümer, gathered partly from a brief memoir by the hand of the late artist herself, comprising but a very short period of her life, and partly from verbal and friendly communications to the author, appear in *Die Gartenlaube*. Interesting as these Recollections are, they will hardly extend to the dimensions of a book; her own memoirs scarcely filling one number of the above-named paper. We extract a few little incidents from the childhood of the celebrated singer and tragedian, recorded by herself:—Born at Hamburg on the 6th of December, 1804, during a violent thunderstorm, which raged although the snow fell thick, the little stranger increased the universal confusion by screaming for three hours incessantly, so that her father cried at last, in despair, "Throw the brat out of the window!" But the doctor comforted him by the prophetic assurance that the child would be a great singer. Only four years old, Minna Schröder had to begin her artistic career as a dancer. Hard were her lessons; hard, almost cruel, was her teacher—a Frenchman, born in Africa. Yet she achieved a little triumph at five years old in a *Pas de châte* in a sailor's dance, where she appeared in felt hat with blue ribbons and wooden shoes, a miniature sailor. Her schooling was naught, her home very miserable, with two artist parents, who had no time for thinking of domestic comforts. But even this wretched home was bartered for something worse—a wandering life full of privation and penury. Her mother, the celebrated Sophie Schröder, had worn a Russian cockade in one of the plays made for the occasion. Davoust asked of her to wear the French. As she could not help complying with the request, which was a command, she appeared with a blue-white-red cockade, as large as a dinner-plate, putting the amused public in the highest good humour, but exciting the wrath of the French General, who would send her as a prisoner to France. The family fled, among scenes of war, ill-provided with anything that might secure a pleasant future. In these travels, a great part of the family's maintenance was earned by little Minna's and her sister Betty's

dancing feats. At last, at Prague, an engagement was formed of some longer duration: the children were joined to the ballet corps; Minna here remembers having first met with K. M. von Weber, and having often seen in intimate intercourse with her mother, Rahel Robert, later Varnhagen's wife. Except these, her recollections of these two years are very dreary. "We learned nothing but dancing and naughty tricks," is her sad lament. But now her mother was invited to Vienna, and a time of comparative quiet followed for the young artist, a short respite in the fervent artist's life, in which her father instructs and teaches her, and establishes order and discipline, firmly but gently, in the somewhat neglected education and household. She fondly cherishes the memory of her father, who was a tall, handsome man, and a clever actor, but in delicate health, and soon she had to deplore his death, but not before they all followed her mother to Vienna, where the children's ballet was, at that time, in the height of its perfection and reputation. Minna was one of the cleverest and most intelligent performers of this famous *corps de ballet*. Her mimic powers found occasion to develop themselves; but her triumphs were not very easily gained. At eight o'clock in the morning she went to the rehearsal and stopped till three in the afternoon, when she returned but for a short rest; for at seven in the evening there was another rehearsal, if a new ballet had to be practised,—and often at one in the night she returned exhausted, creeping quietly into her little bed, not unfrequently with the marks of cruel treatment on her body—for Horschalt, the ballet-master, had often recourse to the flogging system to keep his little band in order. One of the most popular ballets was 'The Little Laundresses,' who were all dressed in snow-white clothes, and had for sweethearts little chimney-sweeps. Minna had to perform the part of chief of the chimney-sweeps, and, as such, had to fling herself into a burning chimney, but felt rather timid, and failed several times in the attempt. The impatient ballet-master now seized her, and flung her, head over, into the chimney, where she was caught by the servant who was blowing into the flames, and who preserved her thus from more injury than the singeing of her fine blond *chevelure*, which had to be cut off. In 1818 her father died, at Karlsbad, whither he had gone to find relief from his sufferings. Actor and Protestant he was buried—she never could learn in what remote part of the churchyard—she never could find his grave, in spite of the most anxious inquiries she afterwards made. Before his death she had retired from the ballet, and devoted herself to the drama under the guidance of her gifted mother. In 1819 she made her *début*; she was only fifteen years old, but acted the parts of Aricia, in 'Phédre'; Melitta, in 'Sappho'; Louisa, in 'Cabal and Love'; Beatrice, in 'The Bride of Messina'; Ophelia, in 'Hamlet.' At the same time her musical powers became more conspicuous, her voice grew in strength and metal. She received instruction by Madame Grinbaum and Joseph Mozatti, and not a year elapsed before she had followed the instinct of her heart, and changed the drama for the opera. On the 20th of January, 1821, she appeared in the 'Zauberflöte,' as Panima. It is well known that her conception of this part, although the first attempt of a girl sixteen years old, has become the standard for all other performers. But her first immense success did not tempt her into vain repose. Earnestly she studied; and each successive part—Emmeline, in the 'Schweizer Familie'; Marie, in Grétry's 'Bluebeard'—gave evidence of her honest labour, and raised her in the opinion of the world. On the 7th of March, 1822, 'Freischütz' was for the first time performed at Vienna, and Minna received the part of Agathe. She shared with the composer the triumphs of the evening. Weber said of her, "She is the first Agathe of the world, and has surpassed everything which I wished to have expressed in that part." On the next morning, when Weber called on her to thank her, she was lying flat on the floor of the nursery, eagerly intent on putting the leaden soldiers up for her younger brothers. She had to be made tidy, like any other young lady from the nursery, and was brought to

Weber, who lavished praise upon her, and promised to write an opera for her. She was moved to tears, yet not sorry when she was permitted to return to her soldiers. In November of 1822, at the birthday of the Empress, 'Fidelio' was to be performed again. This opera had been put aside, because no competent performer of the principal part could be found. It was intrusted now to Wilhelmine Schröder, much to the disgust of Beethoven, who did not think that this difficult part could be acted by a girl of seventeen. Beethoven tried to direct the opera himself; but it was impossible. The sounds of harmony did not reach his ears,—he confused and frightened every one, and had to content himself on the evening of the performance with sitting in the orchestra, wrapped in his cloak, and looking at his *Leonora*. He must evidently have recognized in her the personification of his ideal; for after the representation he patted her cheeks, smiled happily, and promised to write an opera for her. The opera, alas! was not written; and Wilhelmine Schröder did not meet again with Beethoven, but always prized the satisfaction which he had expressed to her as higher than all the homage which was paid to her afterwards by enraptured audiences. So far the 'Memoir.'

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 130, Pall Mall.—THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Pictures, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is now OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Open from 9 till 6 daily.

MR. H. WALLIS'S WEST-END EXHIBITION of high-class MODERN PAINTINGS is NOW OPEN, with many important Additions, at the HAYMARKET GALLERY, next door to the Theatre.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Open from 9 till 6.

SCIENCE

Paleontology; or, a Systematic Summary of Extinct Animals and their Geological Relations. By Richard Owen. (Edinburgh, Black.)

THE publishers of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* have here reprinted (with a few additions) the article of Prof. Owen on Paleontology,—a circumstance which is not stated, but which should have been announced upon the title, or in a short preface, and which might have been announced without any injury to the publication, inasmuch as its present more portable form is indispensable to its general circulation. The volume will be acceptable to the reader who has mastered the elements of the science of ancient life, and who desires a book of ready reference for the facts so largely accumulated of late years, but scattered through the pages of other publications of Prof. Owen himself, or the Journals of the Geological and other scientific Societies.

The Summary is distinct in its arrangement, and clear in its statement of particulars. Papers which we have read at length in their original forms are here concisely noticed; and nothing appears to be wanting to render the volume as complete as possible up to the present date as a mere Summary. The Professor has wisely relied upon Mr. Woodward, one of his colleagues, "for the drawings and most of the facts, or their verification, relating to invertebrate fossils," and therefore gives himself the more exclusively to the vertebrate animals, which seem to come up before him as before a second Adam for names and scientific subjugation,—out of the depths of primeval forests and from the long wastes of primeval shores.

Let no reader, however, expect more from this volume than what it professes to give, and what we have indicated. The strange creatures come up to this scientific Adam,—to continue our parallel; he examines them in the most knowing manner, even as men do the equine race at Tattersall's; he looks at their teeth, scrutinizes the molars, writes down a formula of dentition, gives a glance at the skull or the femur; and then the creatures are trotted off down the Museum, and are done with. It is not the Professor's calling to describe their

points in respect to the animal picturesque. Quite enough is said when they are pronounced to be herbivorous or carnivorous, and when they have received names at which the original Adam would have stood aghast in his Edenic simplicity. There are, indeed, theologians who might be disposed to regard it as another proof of the fall of man that he cannot now give an animal a simple name; and, certainly, the names which it is the fashion to bestow sound more akin to the confusion of Babel than the guilelessness of Eden. Sceptical Germans pronounce the story of the confusion of tongues at Babel to be a myth, merely because they cannot conceive of such an event. But such scepticism merely displays their utter unacquaintance with the ways of paleontologists. Babel is no myth, it is an existing and common occurrence. Here, for instance, is a student in a museum—which, itself, is a tower of science aspiring to the heavens,—he takes up a fossil, and he asks its name. He is told it is a bone or tooth of a *Nothosaurus*, or *Simosaurus*, or *Pistosaurus*, or *Rhynchosaurus*, or *Thecodontosaurus*! Here is another fossil; to what animal does it belong? Why, either to the *Ramphorhynchus longicaudus*, or the *Dimorphodon macronyx*, or to the *Bathynathus borealis*, or to the *Thylacotherium*, or to the *Phascolotherium*, or it resembles the *Hypsiprymnus*! Surely a simple bystander would imagine himself upon the very floor of Babel, or in one of its upper stories, just when the builders' speech was confounded, and they began their mutual oburgations without mutual intelligence.

We cannot say that we see either rhyme, reason, or lingual skill in the names recently introduced. The remarkable little mammalian jaws discovered by Mr. Beccles in the Purbeck beds, form a new genus, which our Professor has designated *Plagiaulax*, and in the species *Plagiaulax Becclesii*, simply from the diagonal grooving of the premolar teeth. *Plagiaulax*, again, is an abbreviation for *Plagiaulacodon*. Such designation is the fashion of the day; but if paleontologists must fence round their science by Greek appellatives, let us, at least, have as good and as euphonious Greek as we can get. Every scholar knows how the Athenian dreaded a cacophony, and how far round he would go to avoid one. Any man who had walked the streets of Athens, repeating aloud the string of names found in the Index to the present volume, would hardly have got through three columns, and passed round three corners, before he would have been hailed to the Court of Areopagus. Ostracism would have been the mildest sentence pronounced by citizens who could not have pronounced his names. A celebrated Greek orator is said to have coined only three words in the whole course of his professional exercises, and even these three were rejected by the scrupulous Athenians. Lucky it is for the paleontological designators that they live when they do, for had they but flourished in the days of Aristophanes, that comic poet would have composed a batrachian chorus of their oddest names, and have held their authors up to theatrical ridicule, until, probably, the whole city would have cried out for their condemnation. Even the learning and urbanity of our Professor would not have saved him; and instead of snugly ensconcing himself in his inner room before a table of bones and fish-scales, he would at this present have been sacrificing a cock to *Æsculapius*, and looking out for the fatal cup of hemlock!

It may be regretted that the Professor did not avail himself of the present opportunity to add some detailed views of the philosophy of his science. An inferior hand might have summarized recorded facts and condensed

written results; but only the hand of a master can touch upon the philosophical generalizations deducible from them. Some few pages of this character we have at the end of this volume, most of which had already appeared some time since in our own columns as the conclusion of a course of Lectures on the Fossil Mammals [*Athen.* No. 1647]. Then they were fully appreciated, but why should not these thoughts expand in the master's mind? Why should he say so little who might say so much, he to whom all would give willing audience? What appeared in our columns was reprinted in Canada and Australia, and widely and gratefully received. Why have we no more of the same kind? Mr. Darwin has written largely and boldly in the opposite direction, and has found a bold and able advocate in Prof. Huxley. Is Prof. Owen, then, to be reserved? We entirely agree with his observation, that "perhaps the most important and significant result of paleontological research has been the establishment of the axiom of the continuous operation of the ordained becoming of living things." And this is the very topic on which we should desire to have his disquisition. While merely summarizing dentitions and structures, he is hidden in the valley of dry bones. Why should they continue to be dry bones, when he has the power to re-clothe them with flesh, as well as to fit bone to bone and limb to limb? He is an apostle of the doctrines of continuous creation, organic correlation, and paleontological teleology; but while he has all the faith of an apostle, he has too little of his fervour. Take the final sentence of this volume:—"Hence we not only show intelligence evoking means adapted to the end; but, at successive times and periods, producing a change of mechanism adapted to a change in external conditions. Thus the highest generalization in the science of organic bodies, like the Newtonian laws of universal matter, lead to the unequivocal conviction of a great First Cause, which is certainly not mechanical." This is a chilly climax to so valuable a volume, and the more unfortunate since it was not the concluding sentence of the same matter as it originally appeared in our columns. What did follow was noble, though brief, and might now have been wrought out into a higher strain and raised to a more impassioned peroration. We are anxious to elicit what we are sure is in the writer's mind, but as the pages now stand, who would think that this so cautiously-relinquished pen could run on, instinct with inferences and deductions and soul-kindling conclusions? And is this all? might the natural theologian ask as he lays down the book. Is this the sole residuum of the highest generalizations of your vaunted science—that you finally place me upon a level beneath the imaginings even of Plato the pagan? Do you only conclude that there is a "great First Cause, which is certainly not mechanical," after long years of research, under the most favourable circumstances, amidst multiplied relics of old-world life, after having long and distinctly traced infinite niceties of design, infinite tokens of omnipotent skill, countless co-adaptations of parts, and the orderly working out of original purposes through a lapse of time that overtakes the highest powers of the human mind to calculate,—after having reduced to sober verities the archetypal dreams of the Attic sage,—after having trodden in the steps of Cuvier, and partly unveiled the shadowy realms of ante-mundane plans and mundane fulfilments? Well, if caution and reserve lead to silence, or to utterance in so chilly an atmosphere that the words fall down in frost, we must not be wounded in spirit if

the mass of common men remain as chill as a master of the science—if practically they inter that science amidst its own neglected bones, and if they willingly remain ignorant of the exaltation of conception and enlargement of view to which it is capable of conducting the ardent disciple. We have enough written on the other side to freeze us or to ossify us; we have men fearless in feigning hypotheses: let then an accomplished successor of Cuvier fully declare all that is within his knowledge, within the power of his pen, and within the acknowledged bounds and province of his far-reaching and interesting science.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—March 9.—The Rev. R. Main, President, in the chair.—Capt. H. I. Strutt, Rev. T. Wiltshire, W. C. Burder, R. F. Heath, were elected Fellows of the Society.—The Astronomer Royal addressed the Society in reference to the observation of the approaching Total Eclipse of the Sun, on July 18, 1860; which will be visible in no part of Europe except the north-easterly portion of Spain, its shadow entering on the northern coast (the centre being not far west of Santander), and crossing the peninsula nearly in a south-easterly direction.—'Extract of a Letter from M. D'Abbadie.'—'An Eye-piece for the Solar Eclipse.'—'Proposed New Design for Vertically placed Divided Circles,' by R. C. Carrington, Esq.—'Formulae for the Reduction of Pastorf's Observations of the Solar Spots,' by R. C. Carrington, Esq.—'On some previous Observations of supposed Planetary Bodies in Transit over the Sun,' by R. C. Carrington, Esq.—'Future Observations of the supposed New Planet,' by M. R. Radan.—'On certain Inductions with respect to the Heat engendered by the possible Fall of a Meteor into the Sun, and on a Mode of deducing the absolute Temperature of the Solar Surface from Thermometric Observation,' by J. J. Waterston, Esq.—'On the Variability of the Proper Motion of Sirius,' by the Rev. R. Main.—'On a Method of getting rid of Personal Equation, by a Test for Micrometric Readings,' by Lieut.-Col. R. Shortrede.—'On the Shape of the Moon,' by M. Gussew.—'Morning Illumination of Hippalus (Lunar Crater),' by W. R. Birt, Esq.—'On a Phenomenon connected with a Transit of Jupiter's Third Satellite,' by C. Leeson Prince, Esq.—'Observed Places of the Small Planets Hygeia and Urania,' by M. Lépisier. Communicated by the Astronomer Royal.—'Occultations of Stars by the Moon, observed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.' Communicated by the Astronomer Royal.—'Occultation of the Pleiades, 1860, Feb. 28.'—'Star Occultations and Lunar Eclipse of Feb. 6, 1860, observed at the Hartwell Observatory,' by Norman Pogson, Esq., Director of the Observatory.

ANTIQUEARIES.—March 29.—J. Bruce, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. J. J. Howard exhibited a 'Pedigree of the Family of L'Estrange.'—Mr. Woodward read 'Remarks on the ancient Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Huntingfield,' exhibited by the Rev. W. Holland.—Mr. G. R. Corner read a 'Memoir of Recorder Fleetwood.'

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—March 28.—T. J. Pettigrew, V.P., in the chair.—S. L. Sotheby, G. Atkinson, Dr. C. W. Hood, Rev. J. James, M.A., Rev. J. Hamilton, M.A., E. Greenall, and Thos. Walcot, were elected Associates.—Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited drawings of two Celtic Swords, measuring each twenty-one inches; one found at Woolpit, Suffolk, the other at Windsor.—Dr. Palmer exhibited a Bronze Dagger, found at Newbury, with bones of the Caledonian Ox. He also exhibited a beautiful Jet Ornament, dug up out of the peat, eight feet below the surface, with bones of the Red Deer, the Roebeek, and teeth of the *Ursus spelæus*. He likewise exhibited two ivory carvings, one a valve of a Triptychon of the eleventh century, the other a slab, which had probably been the cover of a book of the twelfth century.—Mr. Bunny, of Newbury, sent two bronze Celtic weapons; also a small iron-barbed Arrow,

likewise obtained from the peat.—Mr. Cuming exhibited an ivory carving of the Birth of the Virgin, of the fourteenth century, and two oval Medalets of brass of the seventeenth century, bearing profile busts of the Virgin crowned.—Mr. Adnam sent a photograph of a Roman Olla of black earth, found at Aldermaston.—Mr. T. Wright exhibited specimens of Mineral Coal, obtained last week from a hypocast excavated at Wroxeter, thus placing the employment of this material by the Romans for heating their flues beyond further question.—Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited a very rare specimen of Fibula, set with an amethyst, and lately found at Canterbury.—Mr. C. A. Elliott exhibited three Roman intaglios, set in a gold ring, representing Ceres, a Vulcan, and a Dolphin.—Mr. S. Wood exhibited some Roman coins of Tetricus the Elder, together with French and Nuremberg Jettons, found near the site of Winchester Palace, Bankside: also some specimens, Greek, Roman, &c., from a fictitious find in Laurence Pountney Lane.—The Rev. T. J. Williams, of Penrynnydd, Anglesey, sent an account of a curious instrument, discovered at St. Credival Church, built in A.D. 630. Whilst under restoration, the earth forming the floor of the chancel and nave was found literally impregnated with human bones. No debris of coffins, &c. could be discovered. There was, however, a thin coating of lime. The position of the skulls showed the bodies to have been laid with their feet towards the east, and near to each body was found a round white stone, about the size of a moderate potato. Wherever the remains of a body were found there was a stone: it had probably been placed in the hands of the corpse. On the north side of the chancel arch a heap of these stones was found put together, with only a heap of earth over them. Mr. Williams made reference to a passage in the Revelations ii. 17, which may throw light in regard to their application.—Mr. Pettigrew produced, by the kindness of Dr. Bunney, two very remarkable Balls, composed of siliceous sandstone, covered with a paste of different colours of enamel, representing circles inclosing stars with eight points. Only two other specimens are known, and they are now in the British Museum. They have been conjectured to be Ancient British, or Roman or Saxon, and the uses which they may have been applied to—a game, divination, or as emblems of office or power. They respectively weighed four and a half and five ounces, and were two inches in diameter.

METEOROLOGICAL.—March 21.—T. Sopwith, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected members:—G. M'Landborough, G. W. Baselgette, C. A. Sancesau and Prof. Tennant.—A paper was read 'On Dust Storms, Dust Columns, and the Simoom or Poisonous Winds of India,' by Dr. Henry Cook.—A paper was then read by G. A. Rowell, 'On the Great Storm in Wiltshire, on December 31st, 1859.'

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—March 2.—Sir H. Holland, Bart., V.P., in the chair.—'On the Measurement of the Chemical Action of the Solar Rays,' by Prof. H. E. Roscoe.

March 16.—Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., V.P. in the chair.—'On the Relation between the Abnormal and Normal Formations in Plants,' by M. T. Masters, Esq.

April 2.—W. Pole, Esq., M.A., Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—G. B. Buckton, A. Cohen, and J. Wyatt, Esqs., were elected Members.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
TUES. Syro-Egyptian, 7.—Anniversary.—'Hieroglyphic Readings,' Mr. Marsden.
WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'Stone-ware,' Mr. Goddard.
 Archaeological Association, 4.—Annual General.
 —Graphic, 8.
 —Royal Society of Literature, 8.
 —Microscopical, 8.
THURS. Philological, 8.
FRI. Archaeological Institute, 4.—Annual General.
 —Astronomical, 8.

FINE ARTS

THE VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY.

It was a good thought of Mr. Desanges to execute a series of vigorously-painted pictures com-

memorating the heroic actions of our soldiers in the Crimea, in India, and at Kars. Judging the result by their own standard, or, indeed, by a higher one, and, in some respects, as fair works of Art, we are able to say that they possess the qualities of intense dramatic power, seldom falling into extravagant exaggeration or attitudinizing, but show fidelity of individual portraiture, and a bold, though rather coarse, system of handling. The artist has hit upon a good thing, and done it better even than was needful, or at least customary, in such work. Let us think what Haydon would have given for such an idea—though why, indeed, he did not attempt the thing is strange, living as he did in the Waterloo times, hungry for popular appreciation, zealous for huge canvases, and much in need of money. With less pretensions to High Art, and certainly far less power of fulfilling its requirements, Mr. Desanges has done more to this collection than even Haydon could do, for the latter would have turned all the Englishmen into Romans, and making great pretensions to colour, have produced something painful to see in that quality.

We have a quarrel with Mr. Desanges for not dealing thoroughly with the squalor of his subjects—the foul, dishonouring dirt, the hungry misery, the long, sick languors incident to the battlefield and the siege,—and it was precisely in the endurance of such things, far more insupportable than the agony of wounds, that our soldiers deserved best of their country. Wounds and death were in the bond, they were to be taken along with the ennobling influences of barrack life—but not sheer starvation, seven miles from plenty—not the plague in a government hospital, any more than the foolhardy pedantry of the Balaklava Charge. Take, for instance, No. 10, representing Col. H. Tombs rescuing Lieut. J. Hills at Delhi. The gallant Colonel advances to the rescue with a bran new coat on; he looks in admirable condition, and almost as fresh as if in Scotland on a grouse-shooting expedition. We do, truly, detect a good deal of mud on the dress of Major G. L. Goodlake, who, in No. 13, is seen directing a party of sharpshooters—but mere mud is a trifle, and this supreme "rose-water" delicacy goes through the whole series. Irresistible colonels and indomitable majors do terrible acts with that calm grace the Greeks ascribed to the immutable gods, and revolver a rebel with the look of Apollo shooting Python. We only recollect one torn coat in the whole series, one bare-footed soldier. There is very scant testimony to the devotedness of the medical service in attending the wounded under fire. In fact, the series seems intended to illustrate courage rather than fortitude, and prowess than endurance.

Notwithstanding the dash of snobbishness in putting the drawing-room aspect on to the heroes—let us correct the term into brave Englishmen,—that aspect before which "little boys and young ladies tremble,"—Mr. Desanges has done well in not omitting a few courageous acts of the mere rank and file, while the non-commissioned officers come in for at least their full share of immortality on his canvases.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The Great Reform at the Royal Academy has entered into a new and more interesting phase; to hear of which will gladden the hearts of all wise friends to the Arts and all well-wishers to the Academy. Sir Charles Eastlake has brought forward a scheme which has long had our warmest advocacy. From an article on the Reform of the Royal Academy, written by us seven years ago, we beg leave to quote these lines:

"Were we disposed to write out a New Atlantis—to develop a complete scheme for Art-organization—we might possibly lay a profane hand on the Forty. Not, however, having a clear field before us, and desiring before all things to be practical in what we now urge, we would let the Forty stand. Forty is a cabalistic number. There are the 'forty thieves,' the 'forty centuries,' and other favourite facts and fancies lending charm and romance to the word. Let there, then, be always forty Raffaels, Guidos, and Correggios, if they can be found:—but why should there be only

twenty Associates? Your Associate is your Master of Arts. He is the student who has proved his place. The Forty may continue to be a close body; but surely the Associateship, the first absolute diploma granted by the Academy, should be open at all times, like a college examination, to every one prepared to undergo the trial of skill—the tests of merit. Why should a man, who is already accomplished in his art, wait for years and years in the expectant mood,—hoping, like an impoverished heir, for death to make a way for him to public honours, and to the rewards which public recognition gradually brings with it? Let the Forty, then, remain as a Senate of Art. But open the lower gates of the Academy to universal competition. Let every man who has made good, or can make good, his claim receive the recognition that is his due. What matter if there be a hundred Associates? If a hundred merits exist, by all means let them have their reward."

At the meeting of Academicians on Monday, Sir Charles Eastlake proposed to refer a resolution, conceived in the spirit of this suggestion, to the Council. The proposition was well received. In face of a proposal to give an indefinite increase to the number of Associates, under another name possibly, Mr. Cope very properly withdrew his motion. The greater contains the less. Happily, too, the greater reform is, in this case, the more easy and the more safe. Mr. Cope's motion, as we said three weeks ago, was only important "as an indication of the disposition of the present Royal Academicians to comply with the demand of public and parliamentary opinion." Not so with Sir Charles's more liberal and organic proposition. It is important in itself. It develops a principle—contains the germ of a new growth. The design of it, as Sir Charles is understood to have explained its meaning on Monday night, is to place the Academy on similar ground to a University—of which the Academicians will be the Senate, so to say, and the whole body of competent artists will become the Corporation. This is, in fact, to shed the old character of "a private and secret society," and to assume the form and function of a National Institution. Whether the term Associate be, or be not, retained for the Associated artists is a point of no real importance. Associate or Honorary Member will be the same thing in fact; will have the same value in the market; will confer the same distinction in society. The great thing is to throw open the lists to all true merits. The Academy will then become truly representative. The whole strength of the artistic body will then become its strength. Public and parliamentary favour will at once gather round it and support it.

Mr. D. Roberts has for the Royal Academy a picture representing the front of St. Mark's, Venice:—a regiment of Austrian soldiers is crossing the piazzas.

Mr. Foley has completed his statue of Caractacus, which will immediately be placed at the Mansion House, London. This artist has also received the commission to execute a statue of Goldsmith, to be placed in Trinity College, Dublin.

The names of some of the best engravers were lately submitted to the Queen for her decision as to who should be employed to engrave the recently-executed portraits, by Winterhalter, of herself and the Prince Consort. Her Majesty decided upon Messrs. Cousins and Bellin.

The second part of Mr. Conway Shipley's 'Photographs from Sketches in the Holy Land and Syria' lies before us, with representations of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre,—Jerusalem, from the Damascus Road,—Mount Tabor,—and the Convent of Mer Saba. We can only repeat our objection to this series, on the ground that photographs direct from Nature possess advantages immeasurably beyond those which have commonplace drawings for their originals. The poorest drawing has a characteristic value not to be given to these reproductions.

Mr. W. Holl has engraved Mr. John Faed's picture, 'Dorothea and Miranda,' in the collection of the Marquis of Lansdowne, with very brilliant success in rendering the qualities of the original. The story is that of a proud, cold-hearted lady who rejects all lovers until the time when her own

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beauty begins to wane; then, giving her heart to a cavalier, she becomes as deeply enamoured as she was cold before; that affection is returned by its object, until an accidental interview with her younger sister, then in the bloom of youth, shakes the fidelity of the lover; the haughty lady has the mortification to see his affection diminish day by day, and its transfer to her sister. The picture represents the three walking together, and the bitter anger of the elder at the attention of her fickle admirer to the younger sister.

The improved prices obtained for pictures in the recent sales at Messrs. Christie's is worthy of remark. 'The Sick Child,' by E. Frère, which was sold from the French Gallery for 100, fetched 192 guineas. A small sketch by Rosa Bonheur, which originally cost but 120, obtained 200 guineas. 'The Prison Window,' by Phillip, cost Mr. Burnett 300, and realized 620 guineas. 'A Cottage Interior,' by the same, originally painted for 30 guineas, and intermediately sold for 100l. and 150l., brought 201 guineas. Mr. Munro was also fortunate. He had the choice of all the pictures by Turner, now at Brompton, and displayed great judgment in selecting from the whole the 'Grand Canal at Venice,' and the famous 'Ostend.' For the two he gave 400 guineas. These were recently purchased by Mr. Gambart for 4,050 guineas.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—Ernst Lubeck, Pianist to the Court at the Hague, will make his debut at the FIRST MATINEE, April 17, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—"Son talent est tout-à-fait extraordinaire, non seulement par un mécanisme prodigieux, mais par un style musical, excellent et irréprochable."—*Vide* Record, 1859. Music in Paris.—Berlioz.

Nominations of Members to be sent, with name and address, to J. ELLA, Director.

Mr. GUSTAV SCHEURMANN, will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, at St. James's Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 19.—Two Hundred Performers.—Conductors, Benedict and Mann. Vocalists: Catherine Hayes, Parepa, Cole, and Rudersdorf. Instrumentalists: Ganz, Klindworth, Fayer, Silas, Oberthur, Boleyn, Reeves, Becker, Molique, Stehling, Daubert.—Tickets at the Hall, and at Mr. Gustav Scheurmann's Piano-forte and Music Warehouse, 58, Westbourne-grove.

SIGNOR G. CAMPANELLA has the honour to announce that he will give his ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT at his Residence, 15, Clifton Gardens, Malda Hill, on FRIDAY, April 27, under the Patronage of Friends and Pupils, assisted by the First Artists.—Single Tickets, One Guinea; Family Tickets, Three Guineas. To be had only at 15, Clifton Gardens, Malda Hill.

MILLY ELVIRA BEHRENS' EVENING CONCERT, under the immediate Patronage of Her Excellency the Countess Bernstorff, Her Excellency the Countess de Apponyi, and Her Excellency the Countess Platen, will take place at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover Square, on WEDNESDAY, May 2.—Communications respecting the Concerts, Lessons, or Engagements to be addressed to Milly Elvira Behrens' residence, 14, Blenheim Road, St. John's Wood; or to Messrs. Chappell & Co. 56, New Bond Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Her Majesty's home music this week, we believe, will include a full performance of Haydn's 'Seven Words,' which are to be performed this evening.

Mr. Gye's programme of the Royal Italian Opera season, which is to commence on Tuesday, appeared so late last week that notice of its provisions was impossible to us. The engagements announced are those of Mesdames Grist (for twelve nights), Didiée, Penco, Miolan-Carvalho, Czillag, Mdles. Rapazzini and Sylvia; the gentlemen as last year, with the substitution of M. Faure for Signor Debassini. The operas new to the new theatre, will be 'Fidello,' 'Le Prophète,' 'Il Matrimonio,' 'La Favorita,' M. Flotow's 'Stradella,' and M. Massé's 'Les Noces de Jeanette.' There are also to be four grand concerts, at the second of which Gluck's 'Orfeo' is to be produced on the stage "with costume, scenery, and decoration." Query, without acting?—On this programme a comment or two may be offered. The company, save in the article of deep bass voices, is ample and sufficient,—provided, that is, that Madame Czillag equals expectation. The list of operas is various enough, but somewhat curiously made up. We cannot think 'Stradella,' that most washy and weak of operas that ever became popular, worth bringing forward, even with the advantage of its providing a new part for Signor Mario,—nor conceive M. Massé's trifle well placed in so large a theatre. Why not rather have tried 'Le Domino Noir,' which charming work has never been adequately presented in London? No disrespect, again, to 'Il Matrimonio'; but we must think that a better

classical card to have played would have been 'Il Serraglio,' of Mozart, as arranged for the *Théâtre Lyrique*. Betwixt the two theatres the ears of opera-goers will have a busy spring.

The opera in English, which Dr. James Pech undertakes to conduct, will be given not at the Princess's Theatre, but at Drury Lane. Proceedings commence on Monday. A new opera by an English composer is promised.

M. Laurent announces that he means to direct a series of French *opéras comiques*, *opérettas*, *vaudevilles*, and comedies, at the Lyceum Theatre. This season will commence on May the 7th.

As usual, Passion Week has been a week of musical occupation and bustle, and of theatrical exercise, also—the last conducted somewhat in the spirit of *Tartuffe*.—What exquisite discrimination in licensing *Readings* by Miss Amy Sedgwick, whom for the world Orthodoxy could not allow to act!—There have been the usual performances of 'The Messiah,'—a *Popular Concert* at St. James's Hall,—a meeting of the *Amateur Society*, at which Miss Augusta Thomson sang, and Mr. Henry Leslie's 'Templar' Overture was played—besides this, the last scene of the *opéretta*, 'Out of Sight,' alluded to some three weeks ago, the announcement of which justifies us in naming its writer, Mr. F. Clay, as a young composer of light and gay music from whom the best things may be expected, should nothing intervene to arrest his progress.

On the 2nd of May a Mendelssohn celebration is to be held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Mr. Bacon's statue of the composer is to be unveiled, and a performance of 'Elijah,' 3,000 strong, to take place under Signor Costa's direction,—the choral rehearsals of this music by the *Sacred Harmonic Society* having proved satisfactory enough to warrant the experiment. That held yesterday week was thoroughly interesting, and resulted in a new impression of inherent force, colour, and vigour in the vocal portions of 'Elijah,' which many have been apt to consider as mainly sustained by suavity of melody and ingenuity of orchestral device.

The first concert for the season of the pupils of the *Royal Academy of Music* was held a few days since. This, we read, was not solely sustained by present students—as an academical concert, to have any significance, should be—but was aided by former members of the school. A selection from the 'Requiem' was becomingly introduced, out of respect to the memory of the late Earl of Westmoreland.

The programme of the Philharmonic trial performance, held on Monday last, ran as follows:—Symphony, Mr. E. Perry; Concert Overture, 'Recollections of the Past,' Mr. C. Stephens; Symphony, Mr. H. Baumer; Overture, Mr. H. C. Banister; Overture, Mr. H. Graves; Overture, 'Don Quixote,' M. Silas; Symphony, Herr Rietz. The last was not tried. Without committing the indiscretion of reporting on an experimental performance, it may be mentioned that the Overture by M. Silas produced a most favourable impression. We are glad to see a composer of so much worth rising into notice.

It is with regret we hear that Mr. Swift, whose beginnings as a tenor singer were so promising, has returned to this country, for the present disabled from pursuing his profession, owing to bad health.

The violin-players seem coming to something like "a dead lock" in their monotomy of *solo* selections. Why is this? Surely Herr Mayeder has written too well to be shelved so utterly as seems the present case. And here, from the press of Messrs. Boosey & Sons, is a cheap, but clear edition of M. de Beriot's *Seven Airs*, with *Variations*, to remind us of another neglect. There were obvious reasons why violinists should be shy of approaching these during a period when the delicious finish and grace, and, at times, majesty, of their composer as a player had only been lately silent; but the risk of comparison is now much lessened, and on turning over the leaves of this book so much of permanent beauty presents itself, apart from all association, that we cannot but repeat our question, "Why should these airs be laid by?" It will give every one sincere pleasure to be told

that Herr Ernst, besides composing, has recovered sufficiently to be able to take his violin in hand passed over by him.—The *Gazette Musicale* of Paris excites expectations in behalf of a young violinist, M. Lottot; who was a pupil of the highest promise again. "The bad step," it may be hoped, has been in the *Conservatoire*.

The *Gazette Musicale* of this week states that the revival of M. Meyerbeer's 'Il Crociato' has been successful, in spite of the nine liberties taken with the opera,—*alias* the omission of nine musical pieces, and, consequently, the destruction of coherence in the *libretto*, and the indifference displayed by Madame Alboni; who, it may be presumed, was not satisfied with being third lady to Mesdames Penco and Borghi-Mamo.—Another noticeable feature in this revival has been the substitution of M. Merly (baritone) for Signor Donzelli (tenor); thus leaving the opera tenorless,—we cannot conceive to its advantage, in respect of brightness. (A strange cast, by the way, is this, if considered by those who declare that singers are perpetually complaining of pitch; whereas, the fact seems to be, that they are perpetually forcing their voices to higher employment than they could have taken a quarter of a century ago).—The same *Gazette* describes the 'Gil Blas' of M. Semet as clever, but too long, in point of music, on a subject not happily chosen for an opera. In the last opinion we entirely agree.—A change (we are thrice assured) is about to take place in the management of the *Grand Opéra*, which is to pass into the hands of the Municipality of Paris.—M. Membère, from whom something is to be expected, has composed a new opera, entitled 'The Red Monk,' on a book furnished to him by M. Got, the skilful actor of the *Théâtre Français*.

Marseilles seems to be the one provincial French town of musical enterprise; since another new opera has been produced there—a re-setting of 'Les Deux Avers'—which is already one of Grétry's most popular operas. There are different ways of making effect in composition: modesty is multifarious, and strengthening his own work to boot, M. Agnelli has actually taken the popular chorus, 'La garde passe,' from Grétry's opera, as the thread-line of his own. As well build up a new 'Barbieri' with 'Largo al factotum' running through it from first to last.

The theatres during the week have been occupied, instead of the Drama, with various entertainments, relative to which the Lord Chamberlain has, this season, made some special regulations. It had been well, we think, to have effected a thorough reform, and to have replaced these inferior and miscellaneous amusements by the higher branches of our national drama. At the Haymarket the programme was, indeed, as dramatic as the authorities would permit—Miss Amy Sedgwick giving elocutionary utterance to certain dramatic scenes, descriptive passages and lyric effusions from Shakespeare, Knowles, Tennyson, Campbell and Dickens.—At the Princess's Mr. Adams exhibited his Orrery, and delivered his usual Astronomical Lecture, including among its topics M. Leverrier's discovery of an intramercutrial planet.—At the Strand Cavalier Antonio Poletti, "the Roman Magician," exhibited the wonders of his art;—while, at the Standard, Professor Frikl displayed the marvels of natural magic;—and, at Sadler's Wells, Miss Julia St. George repeated her 'Home and Foreign Lyrics.'

On Monday Mr. Phelps commences a starring engagement at the Princess's, in the part of *Sir Pertinax Macmoughan*. We may add, that Mr. Phelps is now the sole lessee of Sadler's Wells Theatre, Mr. Greenwood having retired altogether from the management.—Drury Lane Theatre closed for the season on Saturday week,—and the Lyceum on Saturday; the latter, however, will re-open on Monday with the performance of the *Savage Club* burlesque, for the period, it is intended, of four weeks.

At Covent Garden, on Thursday week, the directors of the Dramatic College took a benefit, in aid of the funds of that institution. There was a great variety of performances and performers on that occasion—the entertainments, of course, being

of a fragmentary character. They commenced with the first act of Sir Bulwer Lytton's comedy of 'Money'—Mr. Creswick supporting the part of Evelyn, and Mr. Webster that of Graves; Clara Douglas, Georgiana Vesey and Lady Franklin were admirably represented by Mrs. Charles Young, Miss Bufton and Mrs. H. Marston. Next came the Trial Scene from 'The Merchant of Venice,' with Mr. Phelps in Shylock and Miss Amy Sedgwick in Portia;—Mr. H. Marston supported Basanio, Mr. David Fisher Gratiano, and Mr. Ryder Antonio. Then followed a selection from 'Black-eyed Susan,'—with Mr. T. P. Cooke as William, Mr. J. L. Toole as Gnatbrain, and Mrs. Mellon as Susan. This was succeeded by the Somnambulist Scene from 'Macbeth,' with Miss Glyn as the guilty dreamer. The Screen Scene from the 'School for Scandal' next, showed Mr. Chippenale as Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. Howe as Joseph Surface, Mr. C. Mathews as Charles Surface, and Mrs. C. Mathews as Lady Teazle. And then came Mr. Compton and Mr. Buckstone in 'Box and Cox.' Finally, Mr. Robson appeared in the new farce, 'B. B.' The Christy's Minstrels contributed also a selection from their entertainment; and Miss Louisa Pyne, Madame Catherine Hayes, and Mr. W. Harrison joined in a Concert. The house was immensely crowded, and there can be no doubt the receipts of the evening were very large.

MISCELLANEA

Battersea Park.—The alterations, enlargement, and improvement of the large sheet of ornamental water, or lake, are nearly completed, and will add greatly to the beauty and interest of the landscape by which it is surrounded. The rose garden, flower-beds, a grotto and gymnasium are also nearly finished, and will soon be opened for the inspection and (free) use of the public. A drinking fountain or two will shortly be erected in convenient spots in the beautiful gardens now forming in the centre of the Park.

High Winds of February.—I beg to forward an account of the destructive effects of the high winds we have experienced in this land of trees—the far-famed Dukeries, and once a part of the celebrated forest of Sherwood, North Nottinghamshire. On the estates of the Duke of Newcastle, Clumber, and Worksop Manor, no fewer than ten thousand trees were blown down by the awful storm which occurred on the dates mentioned. By many it may be presumed that the greater part of these trees were mere poles; but the fact is quite the contrary, as four out of every five may be fairly counted as trees, hundreds of them containing from 80 to 100 cubic feet of timber. Among them are Elms containing 400 feet of timber—Cedars 180, Beech 180, Larch, and Spruce, and Silver Fir 120, Lime 150, and Oaks with 90 cubic feet of contents. In their fall they tore up the ground, which, with the roots, amounted to the weight of many tons. The kinds of trees that suffered most are Spruce, Silver Scotch and Larch Fir; though there are also among them many Oaks, Elms, Beech, Spanish Chestnut, and I much regret to say, many Cedars. Allow me to mention that these calculations are not loosely made, but matters of fact; the contents having been taken and valued and the greater part of them allotted and now offered for sale by public competition. Probably this number, ten thousand, may represent about half the trees blown down in this neighbourhood, as the extensive estates of the Duke of Portland (Welbeck) and those of Earl Manners (Thoresby Park), both extensively wooded, join these estates; and on another adjoining estate of lesser dimensions (Osberton), I hear there are no fewer than 1,700 trees laid low by the terrible wind alluded to.—GEO. SPARY, Clumber Park, in the *Gardener's Chronicle*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. F. G.—P. S. P.—B.—G. B. M.—J. V.—W. R.—received.

Erratum.—Page 443, col. 1, line 1, for "Marg" read Mary.

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From the Rev. Henry J. Wardle.

December 30th.

Gentlemen,—I most willingly add my testimony to the worth of your Harmoniums. I consider them pre-eminently superior in tone to any others I have ever tried; while their external and internal finish is equally in advance of other instruments at the same price. Their peculiar merit seems to me to consist in the absence of that metallic, cacophonous drone which has always been with myself the peculiar drawback of Harmoniums; and I can scarcely conceive any notes, not actually coming from pipes, more clear and soft than those of the Instruments manufactured by you.

Equally successful are the larger instruments to which you have applied the hitherto peculiar Organic appendage of Pedals; and though of course no instrument can ever supply the place of a good organ, nor any mechanical contrivance can ever supply the want of the 32-foot pipe, I am of opinion that the Organ Harmoniums I had the gratification of hearing at your works came as near the grand instrument as anything can; and I strongly advise that when the funds for a new organ are under 100*l.*, your Organ Harmonium should be adopted, as most effective and most likely to afford permanent satisfaction.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours truly,

HENRY J. WARDLE, M.A.

Precentor of the Forest School, Walthamstow.

Messrs. BOOSEY & SONS.

From the Rev. T. H. Gilt, Ballasalea, Isle of Man.

January 26, 1860.

Your Harmonium has arrived all safe, and I am much pleased with it in every way. The tone is beautiful, especially that of the treble notes, which are so clear and sweet, whilst the bass has none of that harsh preponderance over the treble so often met with in other instruments of this kind. The wind indicator too is a great and invaluable addition. The finish of the instrument externally is also very neat and pretty. It was opened yesterday evening in the presence of about 300 people, all of whom were greatly pleased with it. I have little doubt you will have orders for several more ere long.

From the Rev. A. E. Fowler, Widdington, Essex.

I hereby certify that Messrs. Boosey & Sons have supplied us with one of Evans's Harmoniums with ten stops, which is now placed in our Church; and I have great pleasure in stating that the instrument is highly approved for its excellence of tone, and for its great power—it being quite equal to filling our Church and to leading the village choir.

From the Rev. H. Gale, Treborough Rectory, Taunton.

Your Harmonium is infinitely superior to those of any other maker I am acquainted with.

From Cipriani Potter, Esq.

Having heard your improved Harmonium, I state with much satisfaction that the advantages I discovered were numerous: the agreeable smooth tone, void of all harshness; the quality of the treble with the bass retaining a proper equilibrium throughout the compass, very rare in keyed instruments; also the sound responding quickly to the touch, necessary for the performance of different styles of music.

The second row of keys is a great boon for the execution of Melodies, or Solo Parts with an accompaniment, often avoiding the necessity of crossing the hands. With all these advantages, your Harmonium must become a drawing-room instrument.

From Professor Sterndale Bennett.

I have the greatest pleasure in giving you my opinion upon your improved Harmonium. The instrument you left with me I enjoyed playing on extremely, and several professional friends who saw and heard it at my house, agreed with me entirely in considering your improvements very striking and valuable. I must confess that I had before entertained some prejudice against this class of instrument, from its monotonous character, but which you have now completely removed.

From M. W. Balfe, Esq.

I was truly delighted yesterday listening to your new Harmonium. I think it perfection, and feel quite sure of your carrying all before you with it.

From Alfred Mellon, Esq.

I have much pleasure in giving you my opinion upon your Harmonium; it is the best instrument of the kind I have ever heard.

From Henry Smart, Esq.

I have examined the Harmonium with the modifications introduced by Mr. Evans, of Sheffield, and have no hesitation in giving a high opinion of its quality and capabilities. Its tone is more than ordinarily delicate, and yet with sufficient power for any purpose to which instruments of this description can fairly be applied; while satisfactory means are adopted to ensure punctuality of articulation without the use of what is termed the "percussion action."

The Harmonium, in particular, as arranged by Mr. Evans with two clavers, is a great improvement on the ordinary construction, and will be found capable of beautiful effects.

From W. T. Best, Esq.

The improvements made by Mr. Evans in the construction of Harmoniums are important and of great value. One of these instruments, with two clavers and a pedal-board, would be a much better substitute for the Organ in a drawing-room than the ordinary Chamber Organ with four or five stops.

From the Morning Herald.

ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.—Our attention has been called to this instrument in consequence of what we consider the great improvement effected by Mr. Evans. The impression left on our mind, after hearing the French Harmonium in public, was anything but favourable, from the monotonous nasal tone, deficiency of power, and the style of music attempted. We certainly consider the province of the harmonium to be that of sacred and sustained music, and not the flippancy style we heard on the occasions we allude to. On hearing Evans's improved Harmonium we were greatly surprised at the quantity and quality of tone; and we fully concur in the opinion expressed by many of our first organists, that it is by far the nearest approach and the best substitute for the organ that has yet been brought before the public. We were struck with, we may say, the majestic effect of the full organ, while the delicacy of the swell was charming. To Mr. Evans we are indebted for having produced an instrument calculated to improve our psalmody, and raise the taste for a style of music hitherto difficult to produce in the social circle. We allude to the concerted works of the great masters written for the organ, the effect of which can be very faithfully given on the improved Harmonium.

From the Illustrated London News.

We have examined several of the most recently constructed of these instruments; and have been greatly struck with the improvements which, during the course of nearly twenty years, Mr. Evans's persevering efforts have succeeded in making. The great difficulties with which he has had to contend were the harsh metallic tone caused by the peculiar mode of generating sound; the inequality in the scale arising from the preponderance of the bass over the treble; and the slowness of the sounds in answering the touch of the keys, whereby an effect of heaviness was produced, and light, rapid passages were almost impracticable. These defects have been got rid of in a surprising manner. The tone, throughout the entire compass of the scale, is pure, sweet, mellow, and free from that nasal sound which has hitherto clung so obstinately to the instrument, while the mechanical action has become so prompt that the most brilliant pianoforte music can be executed with clearness and precision. The impressions which we derived from our observation are entirely consonant with those of some of our greatest musical authorities who have borne testimony to the qualities of the instrument.

From the Clerical Journal.

There is yet another and a more extraordinary one, named "The New Patent English Model Harmonium" (with two rows of keys); and, as if to anticipate every want of the highly-skilled as well as of the less-gifted organist, this admirable deputy for the king of instruments is supplied with a complete set of German pedals of two octaves, and a fourth, with independent pedal reeds—so that the Organo-Harmonium, which owes its paternity to Mr. Evans, may and ought to be considered as the *ne plus ultra* of the art, as it is in fact the nearest approach to the organ, both in point of delicacy, beauty, and usefulness, that has hitherto courted public examination.

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